

NATO Pullout Plan Alleged

Romanian Spy Defection Sets Off Bonn Fireworks

By Michael Getler

BONN, Sept. 6 (WP) — The defection last month of a top-level Romanian intelligence official — normally a quiet coup for the West — has instead touched off a serious political battle in public here and has added another touch of uncertainty to relations between the United States and West Germany, a development that neither country wants.

Information supplied to the CIA by the defector, Lt. Gen. Ion Pacepa, 52, has also been used. It has been learned, to alert other Western governments, reportedly including France and Austria, about penetration by Romanian agents. Those details have been kept under wraps.

It has been a different situation in West Germany, even though spy stories are almost routine here. Leaks about the case to conservative, opposition-oriented newspapers have succeeded in touching a nerve that still runs deep.

The differences spring from the alleged cast of characters, including a major and controversial figure in the left wing of Bonn's ruling Social Democratic Party, the timing, just a few weeks before a crucial state election, and the political mood in both Bonn and Washington these days, in which leaders in

both countries would like to feel more confident about the other.

Willy Brandt, the chairman of the Social Democrats, sees a smear campaign orchestrated by rightist forces and "enemies of détente" both in West Germany and in other countries, possibly including some in the United States.

Conservative leaders see the revelations as another indication that the left wing of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's ruling party is toying with notions that could jeopardize Bonn's attachment to the Western alliance and lead it instead into accommodation with the Russians.

Intelligence officials do not see it as a plot from the left or right, but mostly as a situation in which a very well placed defector came to the West with a lot of what is viewed as solid information, some of which was leaked here for political purposes.

The leaks may have been counter-productive in that they may have come too soon to allow security forces here to collect evidence against those under suspicion.

Two Under Investigation

Thus far, federal investigators here have two Bonn officials under investigation. One is Joachim Brouder-Groeger, 34, a personal aide to Egon Bahr, the general manager of the Social Democratic Party. Mr. Brouder-Groeger, who is also a former aide to ex-chancellor Brandt, was the strategist behind Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik policy of improved relations with the communist East and is an important figure to the Social Democratic Party left-wingers.

The other official under investigation is a Social Democrat parliamentarian, Uwe Holz, 34, whose parliamentary immunity was lifted by the Bonn legislature this week in unusual move to which Mr. Holz agreed.

Both officials have strongly denied any involvement in espionage. Informants close to the situation say that Mr. Pacepa did not in fact name specific individuals, a common omission for those at the top of an intelligence network, but instead provided several leads that German security forces then followed.

Present for Interrogation

Members of Bonn's Office for the Protection of the Constitution, an agency similar to the FBI, were understood to be present at the CIA interrogation of Mr. Pacepa, who defected while on a trip to Cologne.

There is some suspicion that the leaks could have come either from intelligence offices or from subsequently involved federal criminal or prosecution offices, each of which has a share of political conservatives in the upper ranks.

The key press report came in a subsequent article by the daily newspaper Die Welt, the flagship of the conservative publishing empire run by Axel Springer. The report said that information supplied by Mr. Pacepa indicated Mr. Bahr had drawn up a plan in which West Germany would withdraw from NATO in return for a Soviet pledge of nonaggression and reunification of East Germany and West Germany.

That story "sent the government through the roof" in the words of an official, and Bonn asked for a formal U.S. statement. The carefully worded State Department reply said that the United States "has neither documentary nor any other evidentiary material" saying that Mr. Bahr has made such withdrawal proposals in return for Soviet guarantees.

For Human Rights Criticism

Somoza Angrily Assails President of Venezuela

By Terri Shaw

MANAGUA, Sept. 6 (WP) — An irate President Anastasio Somoza accused Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez yesterday of trying to "provoke a bloodbath" in Nicaragua.

Gen. Somoza, whose country's economy has been badly damaged by a strong and sometimes violent opposition movement, said that his government "reserves the right to defend itself with all the constitutional resources" at its command.

Mr. Pérez, the target of Gen. Somoza's wrath, has strongly criticized alleged violations of human rights in Nicaragua and has urged the United Nations and the Organization of American States to intervene.

"I call on all member states of the OAS," Gen. Somoza said, "not to allow themselves to be used for these maneuvers." Asked if Nicaragua would break relations with Venezuela, Gen. Somoza replied, "It's a possibility."

Gen. Somoza met with foreign reporters as a nationwide general strike called by opposition politi-

cians and guerrillas and supported by business and labor went into its 12th day. The strike's goal is to force Gen. Somoza out of office. The Somoza family has ruled Nicaragua for more than 44 years.

A diplomatic source estimated that 95 percent of the large stores in Managua and 70 percent of the factories were closed yesterday. The source said the industries that remained open were owned by the Somoza family or the president's supporters. The strike is generally thought to be stronger in the provinces than in Managua.

At the news conference, Gen. Somoza said that 50 percent of the stores in the country are open.

While businessmen worked to keep the strike going, supporters of the leftist Sandinist guerrillas continued to put up barricades in the slums and to throw small bombs during the night. The National Guard, the country's combined army and police force, patrolled the slums. Residents of nearby neighborhoods reported hearing gunfire during the night.

The president's office announced



Inhabitants of New Delhi ride cart through water of the Yamuna to a relief camp.

New Delhi Still Threatened

Indian Floods Wash Away 4 Villages

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (AP) — Four villages in northern India were washed away by raging floods, the United News of India reported today. Complete casualty figures were not immediately available.

The news agency said that 13 persons were killed in Naun, Himachal Pradesh state, when a 30-foot wave flattened the small village, about 400 kilometers north of here. Only a one-room hut was left standing, it added.

In neighboring Uttar Pradesh state, three villages near Meerut, about 65 kilometers northeast of New Delhi, disappeared after the monsoon-swollen Hindon River overflowed, the agency reported.

Meanwhile, the toll of flood-related deaths since the annual monsoon rains began in June was

estimated at 863, but was expected to go over 1,000.

More residents of New Delhi's northern suburbs escaped rising waters today as the Yamuna River continued to batter the capital area, threatening four major bridges.

Some persons were rescued by army boats, others got out of swamped neighborhoods by lashing up canoes together into rafts.

The Yamuna, flowing at a record three meters above the danger point, has swamped the capital's main bus terminal, its largest crematorium, a memorial for the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and a section of the zoo.

But the main government center in New Delhi is dry and forecasters said that it faced no immediate danger.

On the opposite side of the Yamuna, workers raised the height of a man-made embankment protecting Shahdara, a residential area of 500,000 persons.

Road and rail traffic to and from New Delhi remained seriously disrupted today. The grand trunk road, the city's main link with the northwest, remained closed for the third consecutive day.

Most schools were ordered closed to accommodate more persons displaced by the flooding. Police said that 80 percent of those living in flood-hit areas have been evacuated.

The city has appealed to residents to refrain from eating bread so that bakeries could provide more to the 200,000 flood victims given shelter at relief camps.

A Saudi Arabian Tale of Two Key Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

developed economies already have," Mr. Nazer said.

Saudi Arabia's major oil industry partner at Yanbu is Mobil, which will share the ownership and costs of a refinery and a petrochemical plant. Mobil's optimism is shared by Shell, Exxon, Dow Chemical and Mitsubishi, which are Saudi Arabia's partners in the first major projects in Jubail.

If the Saudis are uncomfortable with such a large foreign business presence, the multinationals needed some reassurance as well. A few years ago, partnership meant nationalization in the Middle East, but the Saudis have allied most fears. Their takeover of Aramco (the Arabian-American Oil Co., still 40 percent owned by Exxon, Socal, Mobil and Texaco) has been phased in over the last five years and is still not complete.

Yanbu and Jubail are designed to make maximum use of what Saudi Arabia has most of —

energy and money — and to minimize the need for what it has least of — manpower.

Even the ore-processing plants planned for Yanbu call for energy-intensive and technology-intensive operations.

On paper, it all looks splendid. The infrastructure plan has placed the Saudi economy, Mr. Nazer said, "in a better position than all the countries of the Middle East, and perhaps all of the countries of Africa and some of the countries in Europe."

But few Saudis are eager to work within the lower echelons of a major corporation, and fewer still are interested in blue-collar jobs. The council of ministers recently chastised the students it is putting through college. Ninety percent of the engineering graduates have abandoned their profession for lucrative foreign trading partnerships and agent affiliations in which there is little for them to do except provide the Saudi interest required by law.

Hirohito Replies Furious at Plane Attack, To Amin Letter Smith Hints at Reprisals

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP) — Emperor Hirohito has asked Japan's Foreign Ministry to reply diplomatically to a letter from Ugandan President Idi Amin inviting World War II kamikaze pilots to Uganda, the imperial household agency said today.

While declining to disclose the emperor's reply in detail, the agency said that it had asked the Foreign Ministry to deliver a message including Hirohito's thanks for Marshal Amin's invitation.

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 6 (AP) — Prime Minister Ian Smith, expressing "rage and fury" at the alleged massacre of 10 persons who survived the crash of an Air Rhodesia aircraft Sunday night, declared today: "There is a limit beyond which we cannot go."

He told the legislature that he would announce within days a new course for Rhodesia, and warned that the action might not please even Rhodesia's friends.

"I think I am reflecting the views

of all Rhodesians when I say the time has come for less talk and more action," Mr. Smith said.

He gave no details, but roused immediate speculation that Rhodesia might launch a new series of raids to hit nationalist guerrilla bases in neighboring Zambia and Mozambique.

Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the black nationalist Patriotic Front, has claimed responsibility for downing a Rhodesian Viscount airliner that crashed in a war zone with 56 persons aboard. But he denied that his guerrillas shot any of the survivors.

Ten of the 18 survivors were reported by other survivors to have been massacred by guerrillas at the scene of the wreckage.

Earlier, a white minister, Rollo Hayman, conceded for the first time that it would be impossible to meet the Dec. 31 target for black rule, as scheduled under the domestic settlement agreement with the three moderate black leaders who joined with Mr. Smith in the 18-month-old transition government.

National to Fly 5th Dutch Route

MIAMI, Sept. 6 (UPI) — National Airlines announced yesterday that it has been granted Civil Aeronautics Board authority to fly from New York's Kennedy Airport to Amsterdam and hopes to begin daily service on the route within 90 days.

National, being courted as a merger partner by both Pan American World Airways and Texas International Airlines, began flights to Amsterdam from Miami and Tampa, Fla., and New Orleans earlier this year.

Vietnam Premier Begins 5-Day Visit to Thailand

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Sept. 6 (NYT) — Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong arrived here today on a five-day official visit to a warm welcome from Premier Kriangsak Chavanand and the thinly disguised concern of Thai officials.

The visit to Thailand, which Mr. Dong will follow up shortly with visits to the other four members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, occurs at a time when China looks with intense suspicion for any sign of tipping the scales of neutrality of Asian countries in the conflict opposing Peking and Hanoi.

Informed diplomats reported that Thailand, and its four partners in ASEAN — Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore — intend to resist as politely as their firm intentions allow an expected overture by Vietnam to link Hanoi in any manner possible to the grouping of Southeast Asia's non-Communist states.

"China is the big one," a diplomat said, "and Vietnam is not likely to make them forget it."

Last July, when a Thai delegation visited Hanoi to prepare the ground for today's visit, for which Vietnam had requested an invitation, Vietnamese officials indicated strongly that Mr. Dong would like to conclude a treaty of friendship in Bangkok and, presumably, similar treaties with the other four nations.

Thailand, unwilling to offend China, is not prepared to do so. It is likely to suggest, in turn, that the Vietnamese leader agree to the inclusion in the final communiqué following the visit of a phrase committing both nations not to assist subversive activities in the other country.

Vietnam is strongly suspected of providing arms and training to Thai Communist guerrillas established along the Thai-Lao border.

General Communique

More realistically, Thai officials hope to limit the results of the visit to a general communique restating traditional diplomatic themes and possibly some steps toward activating trade. To that end, Gen. Kriangsak was reported by a knowledgeable diplomat to be ready to offer a line of credit to Vietnam, which has few products of interest to Thailand and even less foreign exchange.

In an incident that symbolized the hectic pace of diplomatic activity set off by the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict and its surprising aspects, Mr. Dong delivered an apparently carefully calculated snub to France on his arrival.

Hanoi, known to be angry at France, which it suspects is a policy tilt toward Peking, insisted that Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud carry out a long-scheduled visit to Vietnam without further delay. During his visit to Paris last year, Mr. Dong invited the foreign minister and the visit had been scheduled for January. But when the Chinese-Vietnamese differences over Cambodia became evident, France postponed the visit.

This morning, Mr. de Guiringaud ended an official visit to Thailand and flew to Hanoi. His plane took off shortly after Mr. Dong and his hosts left the airport for the city. But the Vietnamese leader expressed no desire to meet even briefly with the French minister, which would have been a normal courtesy in view of the fact that he will not see him in Hanoi.

China Plans To End Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

informed the United States it will choose a "suitable" formula for solving the Taiwan issue, Kyodo said.

Kyodo quoted Mr. Teng as saying that for normalizing Chinese-U.S. relations, he favors Japan's model of cutting diplomatic ties with Taiwan but maintaining private-level relations.

The Peking dispatch also said that Mr. Teng disclosed that China has recently signed an agreement with U.S. oil interests on the development of undersea oil resources.

China told the Japanese that

China intends to conclude a similar agreement with Japan.

The meeting between the deputy premier and the Japanese was also reported by the official Chinese news agency in Peking. However, the Chinese agency did not mention Mr. Teng's remarks concerning terminating the Chinese-Soviet treaty by next April.

IRA Says It Shot Soldier

NEWRY, Northern Ireland, Sept. 6 (Reuters) — The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility today for the fatal shooting of a British army reservist. Police sources said that William McAlpine, 46, an engineer, was shot yesterday as he drove through Newry.

Australian Ad

Seeks to Fill Chief Spy Job

SYDNEY, Sept. 6 (AP) — The Australian government is looking for a top-notch executive spy.

An advertisement in the government gazette offers a salary equivalent to \$32,200 for a person to head the country's intelligence operations.

Applicants must have outstanding executive ability and a proven capacity for research and analysis of international affairs, according to the ad.

The successful candidate will head the office of national assessments and will plan and direct research and analysis of world espionage, terrorism and other security areas.

Summit Chiefs Bid Prayer As Mideast Meetings Start

(Continued from Page 1)

minister at odds over summit goals and the role to be played by Mr. Carter.

"This is no time for maneuvers and worn-out ideas," said Mr. Sadat. He repeated his objection to Mr. Begin's limited goal of concluding the summit with an agreement to continue negotiations at a lower level — negotiations which Mr. Begin said might continue for months.

For his part, Mr. Begin said at an official arrival ceremony that he will pursue "all endeavors possible to reach an agreement so that the peace process can continue and ultimately be crowned with peace treaties."

Besides advocating a go-slow approach to the search for a Mideast settlement, Mr. Begin foresees Mr. Carter playing a limited role as a summit mediator.

But on his arrival, Mr. Sadat emphasized anew that he sees the U.S. president as "a full partner in the peace process."

On that point, Mr. Carter has

seemed inclined to accept Mr. Sadat's position.

Mr. Begin did acknowledge that "the unique political climate here" — his fifth meeting with Mr. Carter and third with Mr. Sadat — "is the most important, the most momentous of them all."

Mr. Sadat termed it "the crucial crossroads" and said: "The challenge is tremendous, but we have no choice but to accept the challenge. We cannot afford to fail."

Soviet Reaction

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP) — The Soviet Union scoffed at the Camp David Mideast summit today, calling it "the Camp David trick."

The news agency Tass accused the United States of trying "to throw all of its weight" into bringing about a Middle East settlement that only would be advantageous to itself.

Tass charged the United States with pursuing "selfish interests of military character insuring a strengthening of U.S. control over the Middle East and its oil arteries."

Tass also charged that the summit would be used by the Israeli leadership as a cover to joining the NATO military alliance. The 13-member alliance, of which the United States is a member, is the Western equivalent of the Soviet-dominated Warsaw Pact.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad said in Beirut that the summit might produce an agreement to end the war between Egypt and Israel, but it would have to be an agreement that met with Syrian approval.

In a speech to Syrian troops on the Golan Heights, Mr. Assad warned that Syria, Israel's militant neighbor, could "undermine any line of Middle Eastern policy it does not approve . . . although it might not be capable at this stage of imposing its own policy line."

In a French television interview, Palestinian Liberation Organization head Yasser Arafat said he hoped that the summit would convince Mr. Sadat that Mr. Begin "will never give him anything."

Baron Empain Back

PARIS, Sept. 6, (Reuters) — Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, the Belgian industrialist held by kidnappers for 2 months, has returned to Paris after a 5-month rest, business sources said today.

The 40-year-old baron had been nesting in the United States since his kidnapping early this year, according to press reports.

Life Machine Turned Off

British Smallpox Doctor Dies From Cut in Throat

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 6 (AP) — A world authority on smallpox, found Friday with his throat cut following disclosure that a woman working near his laboratory had contracted the disease, died here today.

Doctors at Birmingham Accident Hospital switched off a machine which had been sustaining Prof. Henry Bedson, 48, after it was determined that he had suffered brain death, hospital officials said.

A spokesman for the Department of Health said that doctors are certified to determine whether someone has died and, once they have reached that decision, "there is no problem about switching off life support machines. It is a medical decision, not a legal one."

Brain Death

He said that doctors certify that the brain has, in fact, died and that bodily functions are being promoted only by life support machines.

Prof. Bedson headed a virology laboratory which may have been the source of Britain's first case of smallpox in five years. The last outbreak occurred in Britain in 1973, when two persons died.

Janet Parker, 40, a university medical photographer who worked above Prof. Bedson's laboratory, was confirmed to have smallpox Aug. 27. Doctors said today that she was "unwell" and that her condition had deteriorated.

A four-man team of medical detectives issued a preliminary report Aug. 30 saying that Prof. Bedson's laboratory in Birmingham Medical School's Department of Medical Microbiology and Virology might have been the source of Mrs. Parker's infection.

Project's End

An official inquiry by Britain's National Department of Health has been launched.

Last Thursday, a day before his wife arrived home to find him with his throat cut, Prof. Bedson commented: "It seems that whatever the result of inquiries into the way the member of staff became infected with smallpox, our project will have to end."

Police declined to say specifically that his wound was self-inflicted.

Herald Tribune

essential

JPL 10150

Protests Expected

Carter to Offer Taiwan Short-Range F-5 Fighter

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (WP) — The Carter administration intends to offer Taiwan a new F-5 fighter more lethal than present-day versions but not long-ranged enough to threaten China, officials said yesterday.

An internal Pentagon memo cooed that the proposed F-5 sale may draw protests from those who contend that it would violate President Carter's guidelines against developing weapons expressly for a foreign government rather than limiting sales to arms already in the U.S. arsenal.

But the administration is expected to argue that this Northrop F-5G for Taiwan is really only an update of the existing fighter that has been sold around the world — an argument that is likely to be challenged in Congress.

Other protests are already being sounded by Northrop's competitors in the aerospace industry, who contend that the sale of new fighter planes to Taiwan — which is expected to buy 60 of them — should come after an open competition rather than through a deal engineered by the government with one company.

The leading competitors to the F-5G are the McDonnell-Douglas F-4 and the General Dynamics F-16. They apparently were rejected by the Carter administration because of the offensive threat they would pose to China. Both have long range and carry a wide array of armament.

The Northrop F-5G is being described by backers of the sale to Taiwan as halfway between the present day F-5 and the F-16. "There's general agreement on this one," said an administration official yesterday in stating that leaders at the State Department, the Pentagon and the White House have recently agreed that the Northrop F-5G offers the best hope of satisfying Taiwan without alarming Peking.

President Carter, sources said, has not formally approved the proposed F-5G sale to Taiwan.

The President, in issuing his guidelines on May 19 of last year for selling U.S. arms to other nations, said, "development or significant modification of advanced

weapons systems solely for export will not be permitted."

The F-5G on Northrop drawing boards, which could be ready by 1984, has one big engine rather than the two smaller ones in the F-5s now flying. The extra power and other advantages stemming from the big engine would enable the F-5G to carry the U.S. Air Force Sparrow missiles as well as Sidewinder missiles now used on F-5Es. Both the Sparrow and Sidewinder are missiles to destroy other planes.

With this emphasis on air-to-air combat rather than on bombing, the F-5G can be portrayed by the Carter administration as a defensive weapon rather than an offensive weapon of concern to China.

Less clear is whether the F-5G would represent merely an update of the existing F-5E fighter or a "development or significant modification" of an "advanced weapons system solely for export," which Mr. Carter has promised to prohibit.

The Pentagon went to Northrop to request a new version of its F-5 specifically for Taiwan, according to an Aug. 21 article in "Aviation Week & Space Technology" magazine. Maj. Gen. Timothy Ahern, U.S. Air Force assistant deputy chief for research, told the magazine that the Pentagon had asked him to command to explore ways to arm the F-5E with the large Sparrow missile. The F-5G apparently grew out of this Pentagon initiative.

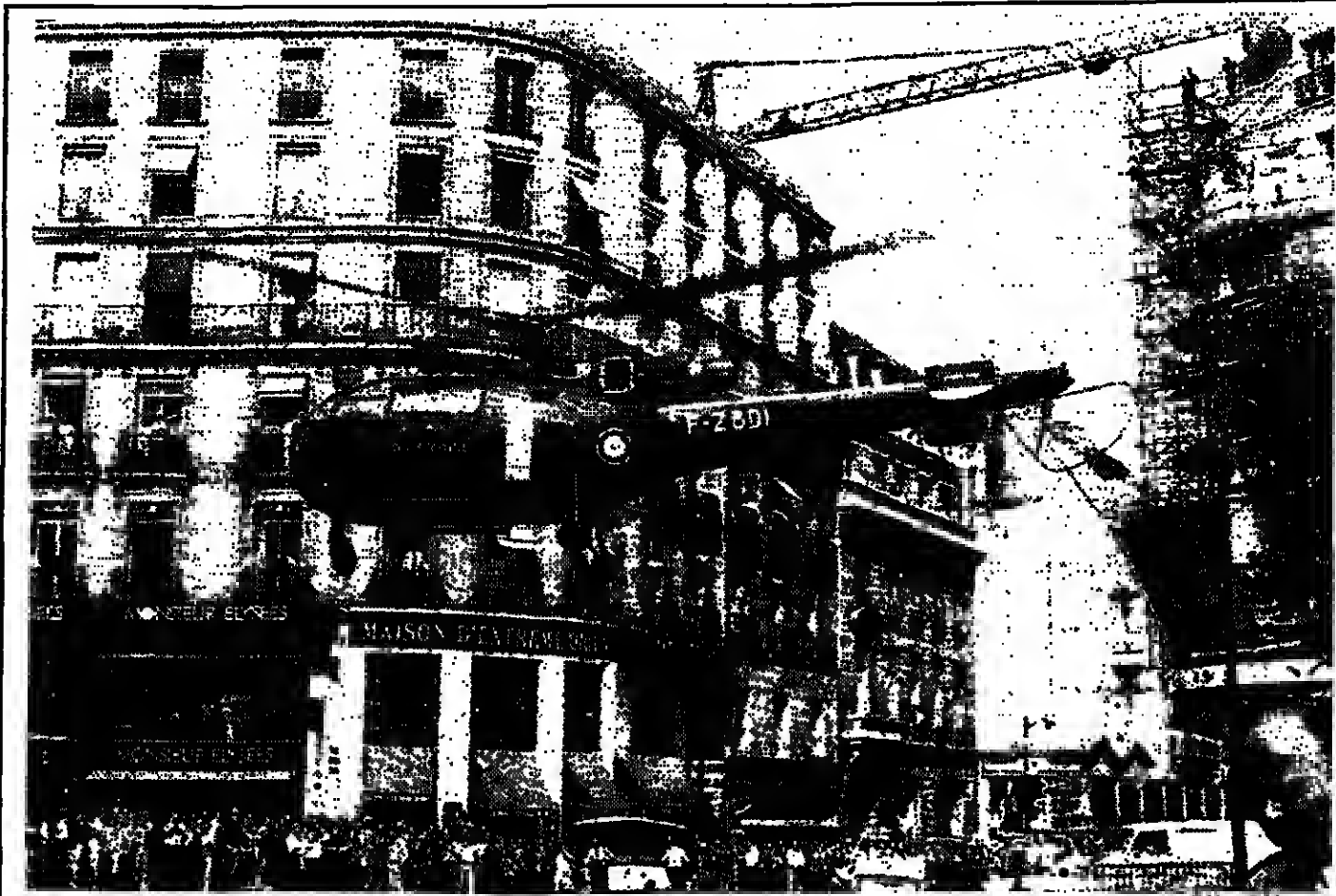
Turned Down Kfir

Taiwan's first choice up to now has been the long-range F-4 fighter, which the administration does not want Taiwan to have.

The Taiwan government, which has received oil at cut rates from Saudi Arabia and thus would be sensitive to its anti-Israeli views, turned down Mr. Carter's suggestion last month that it buy the Israeli-made Kfir, which is somewhere between the F-5 and the F-16 in sophistication.

It is not known how much money would be involved in the F-5G sale to Taiwan. The Taiwan government currently produces its own F-5Es under license. The sale of the new fighter would put additional pressure on Mr. Carter's effort to hold down foreign arms sales.

Another possible consequence of the F-5G sale would be pressure to sell the same plane to other governments to recover Northrop's costs in tailoring today's F-5 to Taiwan's needs. One industry estimate is that it would take 300 to 500 sales of the F-5G to recover these development costs.



AERIAL RESCUE — A Police helicopter lands on Avenue des Champs Elysees, Paris, to evacuate a workman hurt when a basement wall collapsed. Firemen who dug him out reported that an injury ruled out his transportation by ambulance, so police stopped early-afternoon traffic on the avenue and the helicopter landed to take the man to a suburban hospital.

For Joint Industrial Use

U.S. Considers Giving Up Parts of Philippine Bases

MANILA, Sept. 6 (NYT) — A U.S. study group has been sounding out influential sectors in Manila on a plan to convert portions of Clark and Subic military bases in the central Philippines into industrial zones to be developed by Philippine and U.S. investors.

Two Philippine investors who are informed of the project, now under study by a team of the Institute of Strategic Studies, said that it would considerably strengthen the U.S. economic stake in the Philippines and provide an incentive toward early agreement on a new U.S.-Philippine pact on military bases.

The Manila newspaper Bulletin today said that U.S. corporations would be encouraged to make direct investments and "dispel lingering doubts that American investors were paring down in the Asian-Pacific perimeter." U.S. corporations have invested \$1.25 billion in the Philippines since 1970, but the rate of new investment has gone down considerably in the last two years.

Philippine President Ferdinand

Marcos disclosed in May after his talks with Vice President Mondale that the United States would return to the Philippines most of 192,000 acres occupied by Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base, retaining only those portions actually needed for effective operations.

The plan to transform excess base areas into industrial zones was first broached in 1974 by a study team under Alejandro Melchor, who was then Philippine executive secretary.

Mr. Melchor's plan was to establish Philippine corporations in the

base areas to pioneer industrial ventures and gradually take over the servicing of U.S. military air and sea craft in the same way that Singapore developed around the requirements of the British Navy.

The plan was shelved when negotiations between the Marcos government and the administration of President Gerald Ford fell through on the issue of how to use a \$1-billion settlement offered by the United States in exchange for continued use of the Philippine bases.

The billion-dollar figure is again being mentioned here as the compensation that the Marcos Government would expect for the next five years.

He is under tight surveillance in a patient room, where he is serving a five-year prison term for anti-government activities in connection with a manifesto for democracy that he and other critics issued in 1975.

According to his wife, Mr. Kim demanded that he be returned to the prison so that he could share his suffering with fellow political prisoners, charging that he was hospitalized against his will.

Ex-Leader of Opposition On Protest Fast in Seoul

SEOUL, Sept. 6 (AP) — Former South Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung and about 20 other leading dissidents today began a hunger strike to protest alleged persecution of political prisoners, a dissident spokesman said.

The spokesman said that Mr. Kim, 52, was fasting for an indefinite period at a hospital here, where he was moved from a prison cell last December allegedly for treatment of arthritis in his knee.

Convention Not Violated

Europe Rights Unit Rules To Permit Bonn Spy Law

STRASBOURG, France, Sept. 6 (AP) — The European Court of Human Rights ruled today that 1968 West German legislation permitting telephone tapping and interception of mail did not violate the European Convention of Human Rights.

Such techniques were justified to protect democratic societies from highly sophisticated espionage and terrorism, it said.

The court handed down an unanimous decision on the case, brought by a group of West German lawyers, who alleged that the legislation violated rights to privacy and fair trial guaranteed under the convention.

The court emphasized that there must be narrow interpretation of a clause in the convention that allows for exceptions to the rights that the convention otherwise guarantees.

Such exceptions, "characterizing as they do the police state," are tolerable under the convention only insofar as strictly necessary for safeguarding the democratic institutions, the decision said.

Legitimate Aim

The court found that the West German legislation had a legitimate aim, that of safeguarding national security and preventing disorder or crime.

Considering whether the means adopted were within the bounds of what is necessary, it noted that democracies are faced by highly sophisticated forms of espionage and by terrorism.

The state must be able, it said, to undertake secret surveillance of subversive elements in order effectively to counter such threats.

The court thus accepted that some laws granting the power of secret surveillance over mail and telecommunications are, under exceptional circumstances, permissible in a democratic society.

But it warned that the 14 European states that accept its final rulings on the convention do not enjoy unlimited discretion in ordering surveillance.

Belgian Visits Angola To Seek Firmer Ties

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6 (AP) — Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet went to Angola today, determined to strengthen relations between that country and the West.

It will be the first of a series of official visits to socialist African countries. The next will be Algeria, two weeks later. Mr. Simonet said these countries had been ignored too long by Belgium and other Western countries.

Because of the danger of such law undermining or even destroying democracy on the ground of defending it, the court said, nations involved may not adopt whatever measures they deem appropriate. The court said it must be satisfied that there exist adequate and effective guarantees against abuse.

Arnold Galiffa, 1949 Star at West Point, Dies

GLENVIEW, Ill., Sept. 6 (UPI) — Arnold Galiffa, 51, one of the most celebrated athletes in the history of the U.S. Military Academy, died yesterday of cancer.

Mr. Galiffa was an All-American quarterback for West Point's 1949 national championship football team. He played on teams with Felix (Doc) Blanchard and Glenn Davis and under coaches Vince Lombardi and Earl (Red) Blaik.

He won 11 varsity letters at West Point in football, basketball and baseball.

In 1953, Mr. Galiffa joined the Green Bay Packers of the National Football League. He was traded to the San Francisco Giants and later to the New York Jets.

For the last 23 years he was employed by U.S. Steel Corp. and at the time of his death was director of operating staff services for the company's supply division.

Tom Jones

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6 (UPI) — Services were held yesterday for former National Football League player Tom Jones, 47, who died of a heart attack last week in Port Chevron, Canada.

Mr. Jones was named an All-America tackle while at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. He also became a national shotput champion.

At 6-foot-6, 330 pounds, Jones later played in the NFL with Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Green Bay and Los Angeles. He also played with Ottawa and Toronto in the Canadian League.

Maria Carita

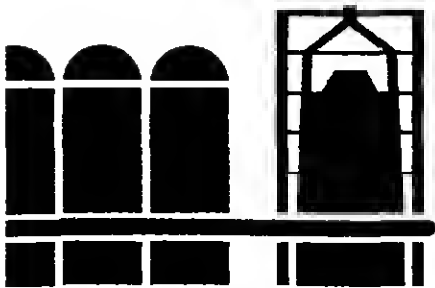
PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP) — Maria Carita, 60, the Paris hairdresser who styled the hair of Brigitte Bardot, Maria Callas and Empress Farah of Iran, died today after a long illness.

Machinery, Plant and Systems

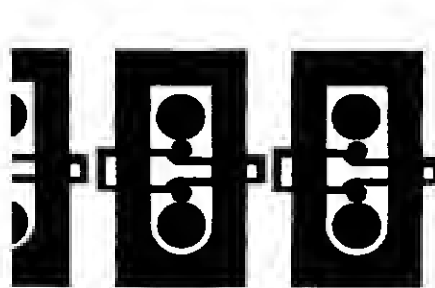
Internationally, Demag are one of the technical leaders in the field of mechanical engineering and plant construction.

31 production shops and more than 300 offices ensure fully comprehensive service and consultation facilities to our customers all over the world.

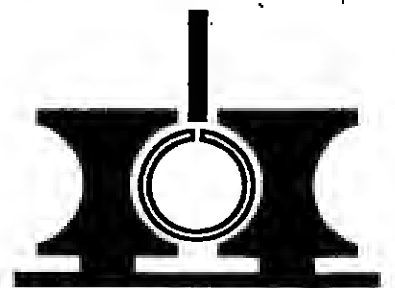
For further information: DEMAG Aktiengesellschaft, D-4100 Duisburg 1, Federal Republic of Germany, Telephone: Germany-203-605-2413.



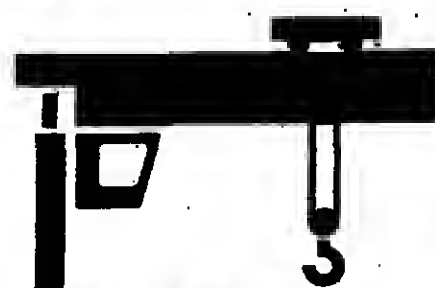
Metallurgical Plant and Equipment
Machinery and systems for the iron and steel industry from ore beneficiation to semi-finished product. Complete plant.



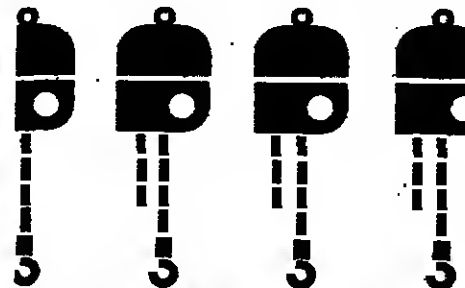
Rolling Mill Technology
Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod; strip and sheet mills.



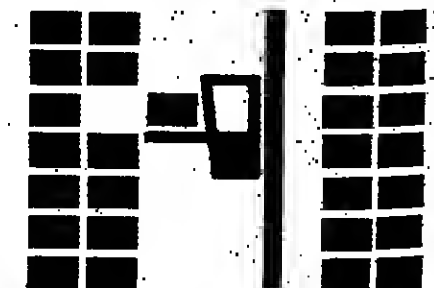
Tube and Pipe Making Facilities
Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes. Hydraulic presses.



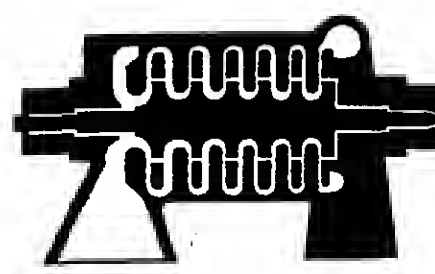
Cranes and Lifting Gear
Overhead cranes, suspension cranes, steel mill cranes, KBK (modular crane construction) and suspension track systems.



Components
Drive engineering and control systems, electric lifting gear, standard crane components and load lifting attachments.



Distribution Engineering
Handling systems, high-bay warehouses, storage and distribution systems. Complete planning and turnkey construction.



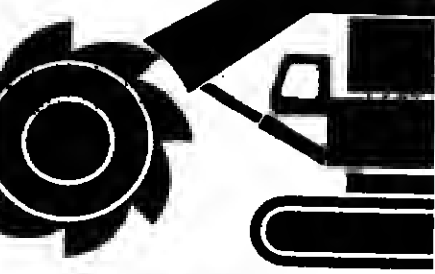
Compressors
Centrifugal compressors or positive displacement machines for air, gases and gas mixtures.



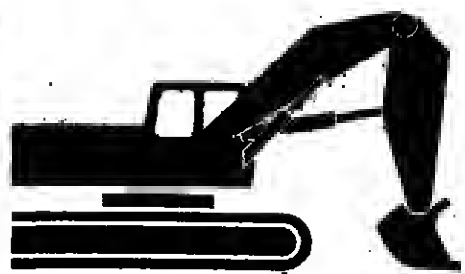
Compressed Air Systems
Compressors, pneumatic tools and equipment for the building trade and industry in general. Compressed air systems.



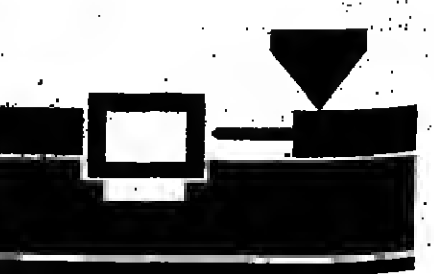
Mining and Tunnelling
Mining and tunnelling machines for hard and soft rock. Air motors.



Bulk Materials Handling
Bucket-wheel excavators and stacker-reclaimers for handling or rehandling ore, coal, oil sand and minerals. Belt conveyor systems.



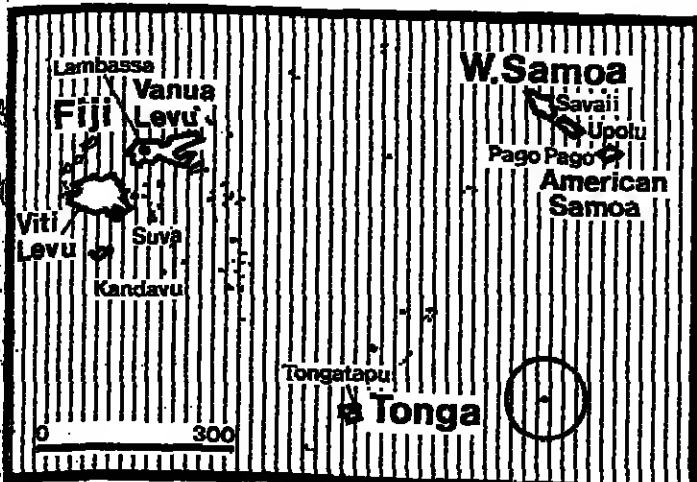
Construction Equipment
Hydraulic excavators up to 160t, mobile cranes up to 500t, road finishers and rollers.



Plastic Machinery
Complete plant and machines for injection moulding and extrusion.

DEMAG

a Mannesmann Company



Circle indicates location of Niue.

Island Nation of 3,800

What's Niue in Polynesia? Haircut Is a Social Event

By Charles Hillinger

ALOFI Niue — John Tobovaku, 31, is paid the equivalent of \$3,700 a year for his services as chief of the national police force on this little-known, one-island nation in the South Pacific.

His 7-year-old son, Joatham, picked up \$4,700 the first time he got his hair cut. Which is not so strange as it might seem.

The national police force numbers only three men and there has never been a burglary, robbery or crime of violence in the 15 years records have been kept.

But a boy's first haircut has been Niue's crowning cultural, economic and social event for centuries.

Families spend years saving before they stage the *hehele laulu*, a Polynesian equivalent of a confirmation or bar mitzvah. The guests are each allowed to snip a lock of the boy's hair — if they give the youngster a cash donation for the privilege — and in turn have their lock of a vast array of foodstuffs.

Tidy Nest Egg

Chief Tobovaku spent \$1,000 for his food he gave away, including 19 butchered pigs, 4,000 highly-prized taro roots, 20 large, freshly caught fish, several cases of canned corned beef, biscuits and other items, much of it imported from New Zealand, 1,400 miles to the southwest.

But 112 adult guests kicked in an average of \$42 apiece for their share of the feast, and Tobovaku banked a tidy nest egg for Jonathan's future.

Obviously, however, in view of the outlay, there are many Niuean boys in their late teens who have never had a haircut in this country, the name of which means "Look at the coconuts!"

With 3,800 Polynesians populating Niue's 13-by-11-mile area, it is reputedly the world's largest coral island, ringed with sheer 50-to-100-foot cliffs and no beaches.

Niue was a New Zealand colony from 1901 to 1974, when the island was granted independence as a protectorate of New Zealand, which handles its foreign affairs and defense, and provides outright annual aid — \$2.8 million this year.

"We hope eventually to be able to make it on our own, but for the present we're relying heavily on the generosity of the people of New Zealand," said Premier Robert Toke, the country's first chief executive.

\$275,000 in Exports

Niue's exports last year went almost entirely to New Zealand and totaled \$275,000, including passion fruit, \$103,000; copra, \$80,000; me juice, \$40,000; handwoven baskets by the women of Niue, \$7,000; and honey and beeswax, \$5,000.

"Our little country is virtually unknown outside of New Zealand," said the premier.

"We have eight primary schools and one high school in Niue. Only handful of Americans have ever visited our country. Yet, if you visit any of our schools and ask the students to point out America on a globe, I'm sure almost all of the kids would be able to do so."

"But I bet if you asked President Carter if he ever heard of Niue, he could probably say so."

"We are a very lucky little country. Unlike most tropical countries, we have very little sickness. Every Niuean citizen owns his own

plot of land and our constitution provides that only Niueans may own land in this country.

"Everyone has plenty to eat, for all of us are required by law to grow our own food in our gardens. We have coconuts and fruit trees. The ocean surrounding our homeland is full of an abundance of fish which we catch in our canoes. Fish is one of the mainstays of our diet."

Few Problems

"We have few of the problems people have in most countries of the world today. We have no locks on our doors. We go to sleep at night with our doors wide open. We walk our streets after dark with absolutely no fear of molestation."

Alofi, the capital with 600 people, is the largest of the 14 villages in the tiny nation. The nearest island to Niue is Vavau, Tonga, 200 miles west.

The only links with the world are a ship from New Zealand that calls at Niue every month or two, and three Polynesian Airlines flights a week connecting Niue with New Zealand, the Cook Islands, Tonga and Western Samoa.

Niue has its own flag and its own national anthem, which begins "The God in heaven gives his grace to this little island, Niue."

There is a small hotel, a modest 20-room inn, owned and operated by the government. The first hotel in the island's history, it opened three years ago.

There is one restaurant, Uga Inn — in English. The Coconut Crab Inn — named after an island delicacy with sweet and delicate meat. Coconut crabs are large land crabs that are equipped with tremendously powerful claws; they rip coconuts apart, smash the nuts, munch away on the coconut meat.

Two Dialects

Niueans are bilingual, speaking English and Niuean, a language spoken only on the small island. Yet, small as it is, there are two dialects of the local language; Motu, spoken in the north, and Tafiti, spoken in the south.

No one "dies" here. Tombstones are inscribed: "To the sacred memory of [the name of the deceased] who fell asleep [the date of death]."

There are no political parties, but with 20 members in parliament, Niue has the highest ratio of legislators to population of any outflow on earth — one member for every 190 men, women and children.

News is passed by word of mouth, over ZKZN Radio Sunshine and by the weekly mimeographed government paper, *Tobu Tala Niue*.

For four months earlier this year Radio Sunshine was off the air because of a breakdown and the subsequent wait for spare parts to be shipped in from New Zealand.

Radio Sunshine broadcasts daily from 5:30 to 8:30 a.m., from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and from 5:30 to 9 p.m.

Many Breakdowns

"After dark we sometimes call it Radio Moonshine on the air," laughed Lofa Hipo, 26, one of four young women who serve as radio announcers.

"We have breakdowns all the time," Lofa confided. "We usually don't realize when a breakdown occurs until someone calls the station and says: 'Hey darlin', I think you are talking to yourself.'"

© Los Angeles Times

Pontecorvo Honors Colleague

Italy Physicist Who Went To Russia in '50 Returns

ROME, Sept. 6 (UPI) — Bruno Pontecorvo, the nuclear physicist who defected to the Soviet Union in 1950 with Western atomic secrets, returned to his native Italy today for the first time in 28 years to honor a fellow scientist.

Mr. Pontecorvo, 65, one of the most brilliant colleagues of the late nuclear pioneer Enrico Fermi, arrived on a Soviet Aeroflot jet from Moscow.

He came back to attend a convention honoring Italian Physicist Edoardo Amaldi, who is retiring from research at the age of 70.

"I will reveal a big secret," Mr. Pontecorvo said at Leonardo da Vinci airport near Rome. "I never worked on an atomic bomb or a hydrogen bomb or any other type of bomb either in the West, in Russia or China."

"I don't even give my grandchild Sacha war toys," he said smiling.

Worked in England

In addition to his atomic research in Italy, Mr. Pontecorvo worked at the Harwell Atomic Research Laboratories in England before defecting to the Soviet Union.

Land with what scientists at the time estimated was a treasure trove of atomic secrets. He later took Soviet citizenship.

"I am very happy to come back to Italy after 28 years," Mr. Pontecorvo said. "A few days ago I was reading some Italian newspapers and I was surprised at how much attention there was about me."

"I am spending only a few days here and I hope they will be tranquil and I will be able to talk with my old colleagues," he said. "Amaldi has done much for physics, much for science, and we should have much to talk about."

"Although I will be leaving in a few days I do hope to come back sometime," he said.

The scientist refused to answer questions about his life in the Soviet Union or his scientific activities there.

The newspaper *Domenica del Corriere* said that Mr. Pontecorvo is remembered by many as "the one who brought the secret of the H-bomb to the Soviet Union." But this has never been confirmed, and except for a 1955 press conference at which he called for an end to nuclear experiments, nothing is known of Mr. Pontecorvo's 28 years in the Soviet Union.

He is visited occasionally by his brother Gilli, the leftist film director whose best-known work is "The Battle of Algiers." But Gilli Pontecorvo has never given any indication why his brother left the West.

A doctor of physics at 19, Mr. Pontecorvo in the 1930s was a member of the nuclear research team assembled by Nobel prize-winner Fermi. It also included Mr. Amaldi and another Nobel laureate, Emilio Segre.

The group disbanded in 1936 because of Fascist anti-Semitism. Mr. Pontecorvo, a Jew, went to Paris and in 1940 to the United States, where Mr. Fermi and Mr. Segre had settled.

After doing research for U.S. oil companies, Mr. Pontecorvo moved to Canada in 1943 and became a member of the joint Anglo-Canadian Atomic Research Commission and the Chalk River Atomic project, working with Alan Nunn May in the latter.

Mr. Nunn May was convicted of espionage in Canada in 1946. Meanwhile, Mr. Pontecorvo moved to Britain, took up British citizenship and started work in 1949 in the Harwell Atomic Center. Klaus Fuchs, an associate of his there, was convicted of spying in 1950.



Physicist Bruno Pontecorvo (left) is greeted at Leonardo da Vinci Airport by brother Gilli, the Italian movie director.

Theft of U.S. Goods Said \$1 Million a Year at GSA

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (WP) — More than a million dollars worth of merchandise each year is being stolen by General Services Administration employees from warehouses that stock office equipment and furniture for the agency, according to a consultant's study.

The study of theft at GSA's 20 warehouses was made by Philip Baridon of Public Management Services Inc. in McLean, Va., for GSA's Federal Protective Services, which guards federal buildings. Mr. Baridon said that he was told by GSA employees whom he interviewed that GSA officials were aware of the theft problem.

"I think they feel powerless to do anything about it," Mr. Baridon said, "partly because of a lack of resources and partly because they had an idea it was protected by officials of GSA."

Undercover Agent

GSA sources said that the agency has been aware of theft at the warehouses and has asked the FBI at various times to investigate. GSA has an ex-convict working as an undercover agent in a warehouse where thousands of dollars worth of merchandise has been carried off in trucks each week, according to a source.

"They've been stealing for years," the source said. "They use legitimate trucking firms and put the contraband on the trucks along with legitimate merchandise. They take something they want and drop it from the inventory. It's checked out by people involved, and they have people on the loading docks."

William Foote, assistant GSA commissioner in charge of the warehouses, said that his figures show only a \$146,000-a-year shortage from thefts or errors in inventory records on the \$800 million worth of merchandise that passes through the warehouses each year.

"Impossible" Profits
Mr. Baridon's study team compared records of shipments into the warehouses with records of shipments out and estimated the total annual losses at \$1.3 million, concluding that GSA's own estimates of losses were inadequate.

"We were told it takes God himself to declare a shortage a theft so they dump it [the shortage] in other categories in their records," Mr. Baridon said. At some warehouses, he said, GSA's records showed profits, which he said was "impossible."

Vienna 1977

Vienna, a city which often appears to visitors to be rather drab, is smartening itself up.

Palaces, museums, churches, theatres and the numerous large middle-class mansions — all witness to a dazzling past — have been given a new and sparkling facade. On the "Ring", the famous avenue encircling the Inner City, there is hardly a building left that has not now been given a face-lift.

The "Kärntner Straße", the "Bond Street" of Vienna, has been turned into a pedestrian area.

Why do we tell you all this? Vienna is currently going through the same process of transformation as some other European cities have already undergone.

Amsterdam, for example, London or Hamburg. Fresh colours, the many small shops, galleries, boutiques and restaurants all serve to rejuvenate daily life in the city.

Cultural experiments, modern theatre, interesting exhibitions.

These are all signs symptomatic of a flourishing economy.

Not least owing to the importance of Vienna in trading with Eastern Europe, as a focal point and an international market place. And last not least owing to the strong position of the Austrian currency and the stability of the Austrian economy.

The "Erste", the major Austrian bank in the very heart of Vienna, has expanded its international business considerably over the past few years.

At the same time, our policy has been one of caution and security, and the proportion of foreign business as shown on our balance sheet for 1977 amounts to less than 10%.

Approximately 30,000 small and medium-sized firms, which we number among our clients, are, through the agency of the "Erste" potential trading partners for interested foreign customers.

The "Erste" will be glad to advise on all questions of export and import financing, for we have concentrated especially on financing operations which assist our own clients. As an example, medium term Euro-Credit transactions may be mentioned.

The "Erste" is participating more strongly in "international underwriting" too. Since 1977 we are a member of SWIFT, and so international currency transactions in Austria are now executed in a matter of seconds: Through the "Erste".

So you see, quite a lot has taken place in Vienna during 1977. And as a successful banking institution we have been keeping pace with the increasing success of our flourishing city.

A visible sign is our new name.

We have abbreviated our long and unwieldy title "Die Erste österreichische Spar-Casse"

to simply "Die Erste", the short form by which we have been familiarly known to our many business partners for many years. Mr. Peter Reichel would be happy to answer your enquiries. His extension is 368.

Coupon

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National Security Wiretaps

After more than three years of study, negotiation and compromise, a bill to bring under control the domestic wiretapping and eavesdropping operations of the United States' intelligence agencies has now reached the floor of the House of Representatives. The bill, as it now stands, has the support of both agencies and many of their most persistent critics. That kind of consensus seemed impossible to achieve a year ago. Now that it has been reached, the House should have no reluctance to pass this bill, which is much like one already approved by the Senate.

The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, as it is called, would require the government, in most instances, to obtain a warrant from one of a select group of 11 federal judges before it began wiretapping or eavesdropping on American citizens in national security cases. In some situations, the government could not get such a warrant unless it met the same standards it now must meet to get similar warrants in ordinary criminal cases. In others, most notably those in which employees or agents of foreign governments are involved, the standards it would have to meet to get a warrant would be lower. In a few situations, primarily those involving direct communications between offices of foreign governments, the warrant procedure would not apply at all.

Those classifications, which are spelled out in enormous detail in the legislation, are central to the consensus that has developed in support of the bill. The intelligence agencies believe that the bill would permit a sufficiently wide range of activities that it would not handicap the government's effort to obtain — secretly — the information it needs about the activities in the United States of foreign governments and their agents. Most critics of those agencies, like the ACLU, be-

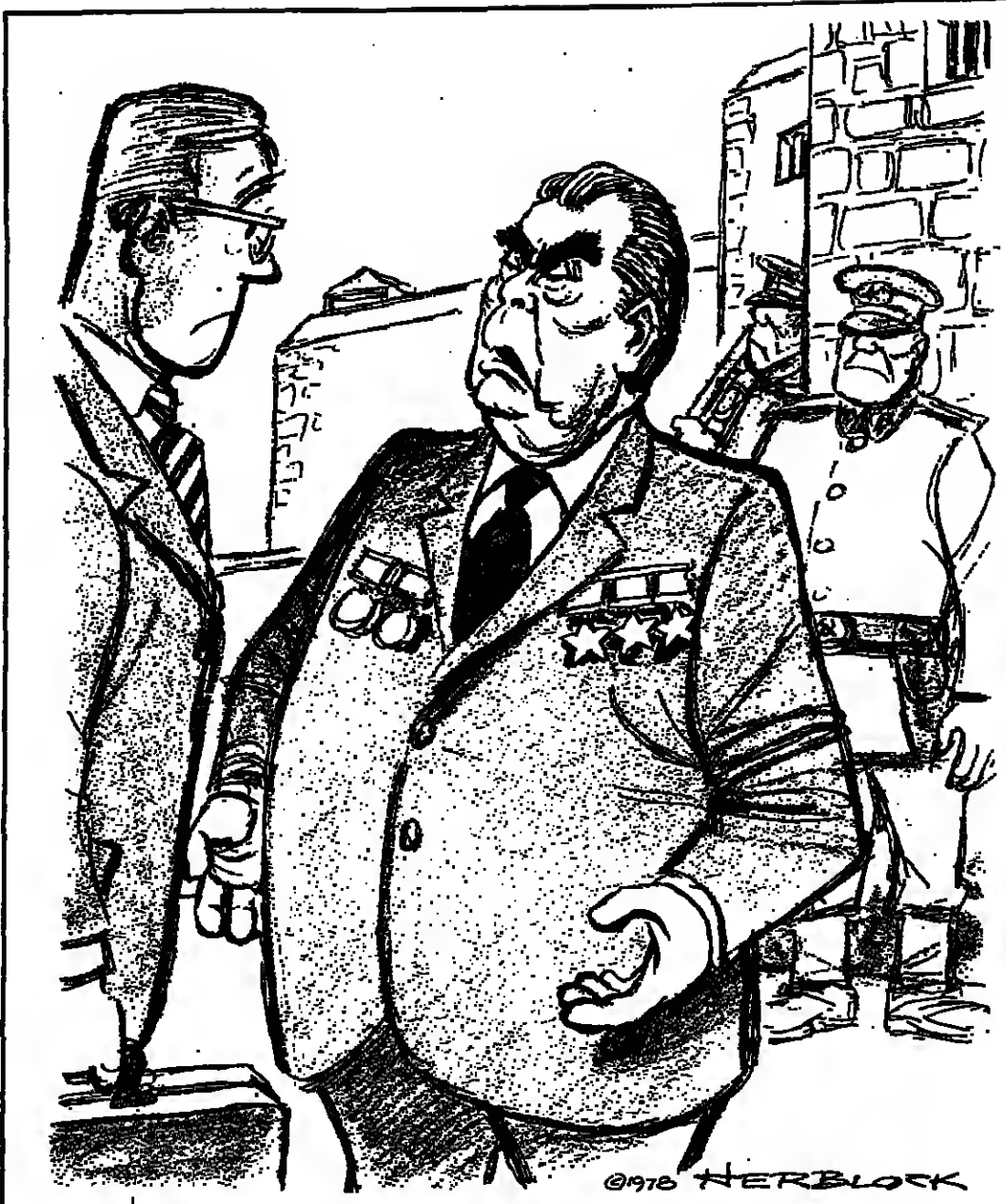
lieve that the classifications provide the protection that American citizens deserve from unnecessary intrusions on their privacy by the government.

Unfortunately, an effort is under way in the House to gut this carefully worked-out compromise because of a fear that it limits too sharply the discretion of the intelligence agencies and because it gives federal judges a key role in some intelligence and counterintelligence operations. Both objections seem to us to be insubstantial, given the alternative, which is to leave the ultimate decision on what kind of surveillance can be used against any citizen in the hands of the intelligence agencies or their politically chosen superiors.

The disclosure in recent years of the activities of the FBI demonstrates the danger of leaving such unbridled discretion in the executive branch. While some of the wiretaps, mail covers and burglaries that were undertaken against American citizens and organizations in the name of national security had legitimate goals, many clearly did not. Some were undertaken solely because a high official wanted to know about the personal life of a particular individual or because he was upset by a particular news story.

The proposed legislation would put a stop to abuses of that kind without hampering legitimate national security investigations. It would simply put an impartial arbitrator — in the person of a judge — between every citizen's privacy and the desire of the government to penetrate it. That would not be a new role for federal judges; they serve constantly as buffers between the government and the individual. But it would provide a new kind of protection that events of the recent past have shown is sorely needed.

THE WASHINGTON POST



"Of Course We Believe in Detente — What Other Government Is Responsible for So Much Detention?"

Camp David and King David

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There is an air of calculated caution if not pessimism about the meeting of Carter, Begin and Sadat at Camp David, but if such a meeting had been arranged a year ago, after decades of war between Cairo and Jerusalem, it would probably have been hailed as an occasion for wonder and rejoicing.

Prime Minister Begin, who has a sense of history if not a sense of humor, obviously hasn't come to Camp David to shatter the dreams of King David, who originally gave Israel its national unity and character and developed a nation out of a collection of tribes and families. But the outlook now is not quite as bleak as it seemed at the turn of the seasons a year ago.

At that time, the Carter administration was still thinking seriously of arranging a Middle East conference at Geneva, with the Soviet Union as co-chairman. This was such a predictable diplomatic disaster that it started Begin into inviting Sadat to Jerusalem and persuaded Sadat to accept the invitation.

A Worse Idea

Just a few short weeks ago, when the early hopes of a Middle East "general settlement" had vanished, Sadat came up with an even worse idea than a Geneva conference. According to officials here, he proposed the following:

• Since he and Begin had not been able to agree on the future of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Palestinians or the meaning of UN Resolutions 242 and 338, something dramatic should be done to break the stalemate.

• Accordingly, Sadat proposed that the leaders of the principal nations of the world — the United States, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Britain, France and West Germany — meet with the representatives of Israel and Egypt, preferably on a ship somewhere at sea, to consider the unresolved problems of the Middle East.

Officials in Washington agreed that any attempt to arrange such a conference would fail, and that even if it could be arranged, it would probably be the most spectacular sea-going wreck since the Lusitania. Thereafter, President Carter suggested the meeting at Camp David.

So while the prospects for success in the Maryland mountains are not precisely alluring, they are probably better than they might have been at Geneva or at sea. There are one or two other hopeful crumbs.

The illusions of the dramatic Sadat mission to Jerusalem have vanished. A great opportunity may have been missed at that point, but these three men at Camp David are now down to some hard realities. None of them is going to get what he wanted. The time for dramatic "breakthroughs" and "general settlements" is over for the present. The problem now is not to put forward what they all know are non-negotiable "demands" but to work around the problem and keep the talks going.

Things in Common

In this process of compromise, Carter, Sadat and Begin have some things in common. They are all in trouble politically with their own people, or at least with that thinking "remnant" which the Hebrew prophets, as well as Plato, thought might save nations from the excesses of the politicians and the multitude.

There is no expectation now in the United States, Egypt or Israel that their leaders are going to "settle" in a week at Camp David.

Conflicts of philosophy and territory that have been going on since Biblical times are involved.

All that is asked of them now is that they narrow the differences between the two sides and avoid another war in the Middle East.

For some reason, one that is not quite clear but that has to be taken seriously, President Carter has got it in his head that there must be agreement to compromise between Begin and Sadat or there will be a serious crisis in October followed perhaps by war. This conviction also contributed to his call for the Camp David meeting, and even if there is the remotest chance of this, Carter's anxieties have to be respected.

For another war, with the new weapons now available to both sides in the Middle East, could be much more serious than all the wars since the creation of the modern state of Israel. The military balance of power clearly lies with Israel, not only in the air but in its capacity to deploy nuclear weapons if the life of the state were threatened.

The consequences of anything like this on the oil supplies of the Middle East as well as in the disruption of the industrial world are fairly obvious.

With this nightmare in mind, no matter how remote, President Carter was undoubtedly right to bring Begin and Sadat to the summit, and to insist, so far as possible, that the conversations be frank and private. The outlook is gloomy only if you expect the conference to end at Camp David with a clear winner, as was the case in David's slingshot victory over Goliath. But this is precisely what Carter is trying to avoid. He has lowered his expectations, but wants above all to keep the two sides talking instead of fighting.

The Carrier and Carter's Veto

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — President Carter was believable when he said that none of his advisers favored building the large nuclear aircraft carrier for which he has vetoed authorization. So narrow is the range of views represented among the advisers who matter that it is believable that not one favors the carrier that Congress favors.

The Navy generally, and carriers especially, have often generated ideological opposition. Thomas Jefferson inveighed against "the ruinous folly of a navy," and there always are Americans who regard a "blue water navy" as an incitement to American mischief.

The Carter administration's special savor derives, in part, from people whose suspicion of American power translates into a dislike of carriers as symbols of the provocative forward deployment of U.S. power, and as impediments to a policy of retreat and retrenchment.

This suspicion dovetails with another recurring theme of American history — interservice rivalry. This dovetailing is illustrated by the fact that the only senators on the Armed Services Committee who opposed the carrier were John Quiver, D-Iowa, a McGovernite, and Barry Goldwater, (Maj. Gen. U.S. Air Force, ret.), who is old and fierce enough to remember and continue the Air Force's rivalry with the Navy.

In 1945 there were 102 carriers, and for a while carriers handled the main strikes force targeted against the Soviet Union. The Air Force wanted that mission and won it with the help of President Truman's secretary of defense, Louis Johnson, who cut the Navy to seven carriers and provoked "the admirals' revolt."

Today, arguments couched in the language of national retrenchment and retreat will not persuade the public. It already is uneasy about the administration's opposition to development of the B-1 bomber and deployment of neutron weapons, and is convinced that interservice rivalry often injures the national interest.

Perhaps that is why Carter falsely implied that Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., did not object to the veto. Next, Carter artfully manipulated numbers to suggest, falsely, that the bill he vetoed makes serious cuts in other defense programs in order to finance the carrier.

Others have elaborated an argument against big carriers generally. That argument — that carriers are of declining significance and large

carriers are unacceptably vulnerable — is, in part, the "retrenchment" and "interservice rivalry" arguments carried on by other means.

Exhaustive studies demonstrate that the large carriers are more survivable than the smaller carriers the administration favors, and that because of new defense technologies, large carriers will become even more capable of fighting in areas of highest Soviet capability.

The utility of carriers was underscored when the United States lost all Korean bases in the first five days of that war. And Henry Kissinger says: "In the crises in which I was involved, the use of naval power — particularly carrier power — turned out to be almost invariably the crucial element. As the number of our bases around the world is diminishing, the capacity to move our power quickly and without political inhibitions, to signal our determination, is most frequently represented by naval ships."

Some McGovernite opponents of carriers find such a mission for carriers inherently repugnant. And some representatives of rival services favor a diminished Navy, the primary mission of which is to keep the North Atlantic open to the

Is Carter's Policy On Rights Effective?

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Lord Acton believed that "the declaration of the rights of man" made by the revolutionary movement in France in 1789 had a more powerful impact on European history than all of Napoleon's armies. The evaluation to be made today is rather different.

Does the confrontational, above-board, brow-beating on human rights of Jimmy Carter, Cy Vance and Andy Young prove more effective than the subtle, secretive, big-power diplomacy of Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger?

One thing is already reasonably clear. It was Henry Kissinger's "art of the possible" and "science of the relative" that brought results with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The era of détente initiated by Kissinger, Nixon and Willy Brandt enabled a loosening of the Soviet collar that in retrospect looks like a golden age. Emigration from the Soviet Union increased sharply, and family visits, telephone calls and reunions across divided Germany became the order of the day.

Remarkable Silence

On China, no one has any claim to virtue, neither the old school nor the new boys. Both have shown a remarkable silence in word and deed on China's record on human rights. Both have concentrated their energies on playing the "China card." Both have decided, probably unnecessarily, given China's Russian paranoia, that harmony with Peking is so important and yet so delicate that nothing should come in its way.

It is only when it comes to the rest of the world that Jimmy Carter's lamp begins to shine.

Take Latin America. In 1976, at the time when the repression and torture of the supporters of President Allende (overthrown by President Pinochet) were continuing, Kissinger went to Santiago for a meeting of the Organization of American States. It was widely interpreted as another step in a long, uninterrupted policy of turning a blind eye to the repression of human liberty in Latin America. In 1978 the United States voted against the OAS meeting being held in Uruguay, a major human rights violator. And Jimmy Carter's determination to bring to justice the murderer of Orlando Letelier, Allende's foreign minister, could well bring the political downfall of Pinochet. Whether it goes that far or not, it is generally understood to be a warning of Washington's determination to make human rights come home to roost south of the Rio Grande.

Successes

Already one can point to a number of successes: the increasing number of elections throughout the continent; the decision by the army, after an initial hesitation, to honor the election returns in the Dominican Republic; the develop-

ing spirit of tolerance in Brazil and the increased authority and financial status of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. No less is the new confidence one finds among dissidents and opposition groups.

In Africa, the U.S. administration's heavy pressures on the governments where white racial minorities are in power have still to be worked through. One early result, however, is the acceptance by South Africa and the guerrilla-backed South-West African People's Organization of the Western plan for free elections and independence in Namibia. The Southern African commitment has done much to make the West's concern in the rest of Africa to be taken more seriously — a continent that Nixon and Kissinger in effect ignored most of the time. The release of hundreds of political prisoners in Tanzania and the moves to more liberty and democracy in Nigeria, Upper Volta and Zambia all owe something to the changed atmosphere. Nigeria, too, is now lobbying for a pan-African human rights body to operate under United Nations auspices. There also is less defensiveness by the Africans who sit on the UN Commission for Human Rights. Uganda may well not escape rebuke at the next session.

All this raises the question of what actually works in Carter's policy. Is it the rhetoric, the aid cuts, the reduction in arms credits, embargoes, or the threat of economic sanctions? The evidence is mixed and there is no clear answer. In Ethiopia, the suspension of arms credits in 1977 merely helped propel a brutal regime into the arms of the Soviet Union, but it might well have gone that way whatever the United States did. In Brazil, direct leverage has been nonexistent. The United States gives no aid and military credits were refused in a huff after Washington cut off credits for neighboring Argentina. But Brazil is an aspiring middle-class nation and needs respectability. It is all aware of what "respectability" now means. The return to democracy, albeit carefully controlled, certainly owes something to Carter. With the Dominican Republic and other small nations, aid and other forms of patronage from a powerful neighbor are more direct influences.

Began to Change

It is important not to be taken by first reactions. Chile, Brazil and South Africa are all countries that shouted "never" and then went quietly away and began to change. If one had believed every stormy outburst of South Africa's prime minister, John Vorster, there never would have been a Namibia agreement. Neither would there have been the efforts now apparent to rein in police brutality.

For all this, a number of inconsistencies and a lot of failures cloud Carter's achievement. The military support of Zaire and the continuing high rate of arms sales to Iran are only two of a dozen bad examples of support being given when it should be withdrawn or toned down. The CIA and defense attaches in U.S. embassies abroad still prefer to work closely with the local security police, even where the regimes are undemocratic and repressive. The UN genocide convention has languished unratified by the United States since 1948. More to the point, according to Amnesty International, serious violations of human rights still occur in more than 100 countries.

Carter, although on balance a more effective proponent of human rights than his predecessors, still has much to do.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Halcyon Days

This week's "Golden Goose Award" goes to Mr. [Nicholas] Horrocks of The New York Times, whose Page 1 story in the IHT of Aug. 16 refers — in connection with the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. — to the "halcyon days" of the civil rights movement "in the 1950s and 1960s. My Concise Oxford Dictionary defines "halcyon" as an adjective meaning "calm." I suppose 15 or 20 years from now similarly informed reporters of that paper will be telling us all about "the competent, steadfast" Carter administration.

GEORGE AMSTRONG.

London. Editor's note: Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary says halcyon also means "happy" and "golden," as well as "prosperous" and "offshoot." In a broad sense, these meanings could apply to civil rights activities in the 1960s.

Proxmire Proposal

Here is my solution for drafting a tax bill for Americans residing abroad that will please all of us here in Europe as well as convince Senator Proxmire.

Send Mrs. Proxmire, preferably with two or three small children, to live in the European city of her choice for two to five years.

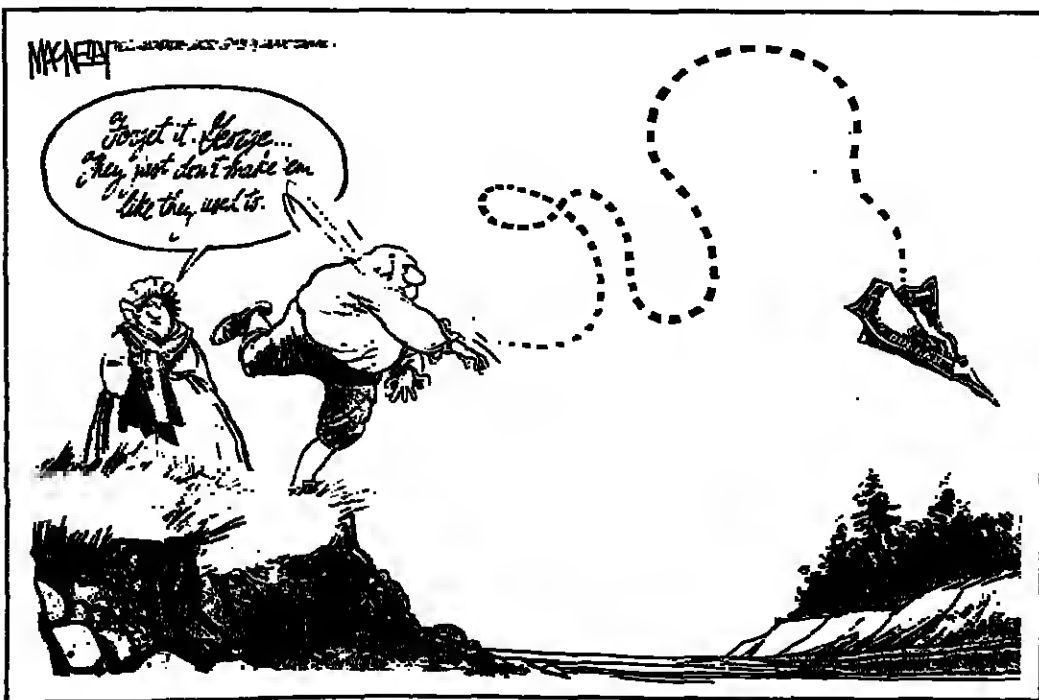
When she has found a house reasonably similar to the one she left behind, when she has mastered the language of the country in question, (including English), when she has her driver's license and her per-

mits all in order, and when she has the children all happily settled in schools, then, with her time money left over, she can hire a couple of servants, buy a mink coat, and then sit down and write a tax bill and send it home to Papa.

I'll bet it'll be a dilly.

DOROTHY GLASS.

Geneva.



In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 7, 1903

OSLO — Reports were current here today that the French and Norwegian governments have decided to abandon all further search for Captain Røld Amundsen and Commander Guilbaud, and those who left with them on the French seaplane Latham-47 in search of the crew of the Italia expedition. French and Norwegian authorities now regard it as virtually certain that the French seaplane has been wrecked and all on board have perished.

Fifty Years Ago

September 7, 1928

PARIS — Commented the Detroit Tribune on events arising from the mistaken report of the assassination of the U.S. consul in Beyrouth: "Before we drew our big guns and sent our warships with the European squadron to the head of the sultanate, it would have been much better to inquire about particulars. As it is, we are in a somewhat ridiculous position. We stand convicted of hurling a squadron at a government for a crime which we had not investigated and which was fortunately not ever consummated."

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England's Windsor Castle Rises on California Beach

By Jane Weisman Stein

DEL MAR, Calif. (WP) — For three days, architect Norman Richard Kraus directed the construction of a 400-ton replica of England's Windsor Castle, and it doesn't bother him in the least that in a matter of days it will all be gone.

"All things are in a period of deterioration," Mr. Kraus said as he surveyed his latest creation. "It just matters if you count time in years or minutes."

This is the third year that Mr. Kraus and friends, members of Sand Castle Ltd., have gathered over the Labor Day weekend to create a mammoth sand castle, and Windsor Castle, along with its adjacent village of Eton, is their most ambitious project yet.

With a scale of 1 foot for every 100 feet, the castle was carved from a mound of sand stretching 30 feet high and almost 150 feet long.

Mr. Kraus and his wife, Maria, began planning the project in May. The core group of builders began camping on the beach at dawn Friday. They worked steadily through the weekend, with help from anyone who happened by.

Thousands Help

Thousands of people descended on the Del Mar beach to watch and help. They rode horses or surfboards, paddled canoes or walked to the castle site a few dozen yards off the Pacific Ocean along the San

Diego River, which played the role of the River Thames.

Newcomers were put to work shoveling sand or keeping completed sections damp. Experienced workers created towers and turrets, balancing on top of the fragile mountain of sand.

"This is an art form whose time has come," said Todd Vander Pluym, a Los Angeles architect and sculptor who was working on details of St. George's Chapel.

He said that he plans someday to recreate Michelangelo's David in sand.

"It is a satisfying pastime," he added. "It is inexpensive and you don't have to clean up after yourself."

This year the California Coastal Commission had to issue a permit for sand to be bulldozed up from San Diego Bay. The Big Yellow Machine Co. donated the heavy equipment. All was going well until the residents of the exclusive Sandy Lane development hired an attorney to fight the castle permit.

The residents claimed that last year's erection of Mont St. Michel on the nearby beach attracted trespassers, litter and rowdies. Sandy Lanes argued their position before the Del Mar City Council — unsuccessfully.

A permit was issued to Mr. Kraus by a unanimous vote, and Mayor Herv Sweetwood was here with a shovel.



Architect Todd Vander Pluym puts finishing touches on a sandy Windsor Castle in California.

"The problem I faced as mayor was how to resolve a conflict of interests," said Mr. Sweetwood. "It was sort of a shame the residents are upset over such a nice event."

Mr. Kraus and Mr. Vander Pluym have been building castles for about 10 years. Windsor Castle was especially challenging because the hot weather dried out the sand, and there was an extraordinary number of rocks to be sorted out. Being purists, they work only with sand and sea water.

The Crowd

Sand-castle builders came from all over the state. In addition to the architects and contractors who directed operations, there were a corporate planner for San Diego Gas and Electric Co., a ballet dancer, several teachers, librarians and engineers. Their copy of Windsor included details as small as win-

dows and shutters, and toward the end, the builders were adding horses and people.

The sky above Windsor Castle in Del Mar was a brilliant blue. The tide came in on cue and Mr. Kraus, more bronze than all the rest, puffed contentedly on a small cigar.

"It is the doing it that counts, not whether it lasts," he said.

The city permit requires Windsor Castle to be "reintegrated" into the beach by this Friday.

When Mr. Sweetwood was asked how this would be done, he smiled and said, "By small and large feet trampling in some sort of ritualistic dance."

Anthropology

Sale of Indian Artifacts Stirs Protest

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT) — Harvard University's Peabody Museum, one of the major repositories of artifacts and records of the North American Indians, is considering selling off some of its collection to raise money and the prospect has stirred protests that valuable documentation of the continent's human past will be lost to science.

Among the items being considered for sale are 106 oil portraits of North American Indians in native dress painted nearly 150 years ago by Henry Inman. Many anthropologists consider the paintings priceless records of Indian cultures, many of which have long since vanished.

Also under consideration for sale are scores of oils, watercolors and drawings of Indians and early American scenes by a number of artists of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Among the best-known items in the Peabody collection, though apparently not being considered for sale, are Indian ethnographic objects collected by Lewis and Clark on their historic expedition and a series of paintings of Indians of the Northwest Coast by John Webber, an artist who accompanied Captain Cook on his third voyage to the New World 200 years ago.

Two art dealers, Christie's International and Hirsch & Adler, have made preliminary appraisals of the items proposed for sale but the figures are being kept confidential. Rumors place the amounts anywhere from \$3 million to \$7.5 million.

"Storage conditions at the museum are very bad and we need money to improve the situation so the bulk of our collections can be preserved for the future," said Prof. C.C. Lamberg-Karlovsky, director of the museum. He said the museum lacked the funds to purchase modern fire-detection and air-conditioning systems to maintain the

dry air and even temperatures that minimize deterioration of objects.

Prof. Lamberg-Karlovsky said he and university officials were considering selling only some of the museum's anthropologically insignificant items in hopes of raising enough money to take better care of the remaining items which are of undisputed value to anthropology. He said the idea has been under consideration for more than a year but that no decision has been made.

When word of the move reached Dr. William Sturtevant, curator of North American ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., he became alarmed and circulated a five-page memorandum on the plans to a number of anthropologists around the United States, urging that they write various Harvard officials to protest.

Perry Rathbone, a director of Christie's who made an appraisal, said the Inman oil portraits of Indians were among the works being considered for sale. "These are works of art, not anthropological artifacts," he said in an interview. "They're not going to sell actual artifacts."

Dress and Adornment

Dr. Sturtevant contended that the Inmans, which were painted in the early 19th century, were of great anthropological value because they depict Indians in forms of dress and adornment not otherwise recorded.

"It would be a great tragedy if these things were sold off to private collectors," Dr. Sturtevant said in an interview. "A lot of these paintings are absolutely invaluable records of interest not only to anthropologists but to the public at large."

In his memorandum, Dr. Sturtevant said, "Rather than sacrificing an important part of the collections in order to increase the endowment, it would be better to accept some gradual deterioration of the collections and obtain grants

and gifts for specific curatorial tasks."

Prof. Lamberg-Karlovsky said in an interview that he would sell only those items that have been determined by anthropologists to be of minimal value to them. He also said that he and Harvard President Derek Bok had "agreed that every effort would be made to keep the paintings in the public domain" rather than selling them to private collectors.

He accused Dr. Sturtevant of "pretextually castigating what would be an unconscionable move."

Dr. Sturtevant defended his memorandum on the grounds that only a protest before a decision has been made could be effective. "Usually in these museum scandals you only hear about it after the stuff's gone and then it's too late," he said.

Finds Reported In Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Sept. 6 (UPI) — Two important archaeological sites have been discovered in Yugoslavia this summer, according to a report made public Monday.

It said excavations in Priepolje, in southeastern Serbia, have uncovered a huge Roman cemetery dating back to about AD 200, and a dig in Macedonia has uncovered 3,000-year-old wall paintings by a pre-Slavic tribe.

Archaeologists said the wall paintings — showing hunting scenes, domestic herds and the sun — are the oldest paintings discovered in Yugoslavia and probably were done by a "people of hunters" who apparently were wiped out when the Slavic people migrated to the Balkans.

Authorities said the Roman necropolis, containing at least 100 tombs, is unique in Yugoslavia for the number of tombs and their good state of preservation.

Wine in Germany

Going Tasting in the Moselle Valley

By Jon Winroth

KOBERN, West Germany, Sept. 6 (IHT) — The Moselle River valley (Mosel in German) is one of the most beautiful wine regions in the world. From Trier to Koblenz the river meanders 190 kilometers through precipitous slate hills, although as the river flows the distance is half that.

Despite slopes with a gradient of 1:1 (one meter up for one meter forward), vines cover every hillside with southern exposure. In many places as few as two or three rows at a time are planted on cliff faces that would challenge a mountain goat, let alone a vineyard worker toiling his own weight in grapes in a (f)lotte(r) on his back.

Exceptional Years

As if this weren't bad enough, these vineyards are among the northernmost in Europe and really good years are infrequent. Both 1921 and 1929 were exceptional vintages but every year in between was a near catastrophe.

What keeps the determined Moselle growers going is a tradition reaching back at least as far as the Roman occupation and a growing postwar demand for their luscious, flowery wines.

After tending their all but inaccessible vines, the growers who do not sell grapes or wine to cooperatives or big exporting firms, like Dehmelz in Koblenz, go on to make and bottle their own wines, mostly for consumption within West Germany.

The Moselle in its upper German reaches produces simple little whites from the Elbling and Mueller-

er-Thurgau varieties. But the soil here is chalky and it is Riesling grapes planted on slaty soil that make the best wines, generally sweet, that are renowned for their elegance and floweriness.

The Riesling is one of the world's great wine grapes, on a par with France's Cabernet-Sauvignon, Pinot Noir, Chardonnay and Syrah. But without the slaty soil it would not attain the eminence it achieves in the Moselle, just as the Chardonnay is at its best on the Cote de Beaune's limestone.

The slate provides minerals necessary to the vine but it also reflects the sun's warmth during the day and releases stored-up heat during the night. As it disintegrates into soil, from time to time new slate is carried up and spread over the slopes.

The Moselle River itself is another essential ingredient in the quality of the wines. From Trier to Koblenz it flows in a general southwest to northeast direction but at any given meander it can be flowing west before reversing itself to run straight east, due north or south.

Acts as Reflector

Thus, no chilling winds can sweep up and down the length of the river. The broad expanse of the water also acts as a reflector of the sun's rays and helps to create a mild microclimate on a latitude with Newfoundland.

Another striking aspect of the Moselle is the universally high level of wine making. Everywhere you go to a small grower in an area of little renown, to a big wine firm or to a producer of one of the

Moselle's world-famous wines, you will find well-made, clean-tasting wines.

Some of this must be due to the strict German wine laws (IHT, Aug. 29), but they only reflect the general German tendency to do things meticulously well.

Prices of wines vary according to fame, vintage and type but in every charming medieval wine village along the Moselle it is possible to taste all sorts of wines for very little. *Weinstuben* (wine bistros) are everywhere you turn and most advertise *Weinproben* (wine tastings).

Here in Koblenz at a hotel called the *Weinstube Hahn*, the *Weinproben* is set up so that one can taste any or all of the wines produced by the family who also owns the hotel. They have plots in four different local sites and offer several years and qualities of each in small three-glass lots, by the 20-centiliter carafe or by the bottle. The vineyards of Koblenz have no special reputation, but everything I tasted was very pleasant, whether from the very good 1976 vintage or the poor 1977.

But the truly great wines are an unforgettable experience. Both rich and lively, with a slight tingle on the tip of the tongue, they are sweet but not very alcoholic. Their bouquet is honeyed, flowery and fruity with a hint of spices. The taste lingers tantalizingly long after the wine has been swallowed.

Some of the best are Piesporter Goldtröpfchen, Brauneberger Juffer, Bernkasteler Doktor, Graacher Himmreich, Wehlener Sonnenrühr and Uerziger Wurzgarten.

The Scarsdale Diet

Losing Weight Through Chemistry

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Sept. 6 (IHT) — Now out of the West have come the Scarsdale Diet. The first copies, received from U.S. converts, are spreading through Europe.

Promises are promises, but an unimpeachable Manhattan source — tall and seemingly slender — lost 7 pounds in 11 days, claims never to have enjoyed a diet so much and is scheduling a second round. In New York the fasting period has become more socially acceptable since certain enterprising restaurants feature the diet as part of their regular menu.

Devised by Dr. Herman Tarnower of the Scarsdale (N.Y.) Medical Group, the regime is based on chemical reactions between foods rather than relying on restricted quantities, which eventually force a body to consume its own avoirdupois.

The good things Dr. Tarnower has you eat are supposed to maintain your normal energy level during the withdrawal period, which should never exceed 14 days at a stretch. The most bedazzling case history was 20 pounds dropped during a fortnight, but the patient had a lot to give up.

Dr. Tarnower specifies that all meat must be lean, all foods prepared without butter, and all salads dressed only with lemon and vinegar. Coffee must be black, tea plain. Sugar substitutes and diet drinks are permitted. Between-meal snacks are limited to raw carrots and celery and glasses of chicken blood. Substitutes will destroy the chemical balance. Alcohol is out.

The Scarsdale Diet

BREAKFAST — One half grapefruit, one slice dry protein bread toasted, coffee or tea. The same every day.

MONDAY — Lunch: lean cold cuts, tomato slices. Dinner: broiled fish, salad with as many vegetables as desired, one slice protein toast. All meals are accompanied by coffee or tea.

TUESDAY — Lunch: fruit salad, any kind and as much as you want. Dinner: plenty of steak, tomatoes, lettuce, celery, olives, Brussels sprouts or cucumbers.

WEDNESDAY — Lunch: tuna fish or salmon salad with lemon and vinegar, grapefruit. Dinner: two lamb chops, celery, cucumbers, tomatoes.

THURSDAY — Lunch: cold chicken, raw or cooked spinach. Dinner: two eggs, cottage cheese, cooked cabbage, one slice protein toast.

FRIDAY — Lunch: assorted cheese slices, raw or cooked spinach, one slice protein toast. Dinner: broiled fish, salad with as many vegetables as desired.

SATURDAY — Lunch: fruit salad of any kind and unlimited quantity. Dinner: cold chicken, tomatoes, grapefruit.

SUNDAY — Lunch: hot or cold chicken, tomatoes, carrots, cooked cabbage or broccoli or cauliflower, grapefruit. Dinner: plenty of steak,

celery, tomatoes, cucumbers or Brussels sprouts.

As a safety valve, Dr. Tarnower allows for an alternative meal which may be substituted for any or every lunch. It consists of 1/4 cup low-fat pot cheese, 1 tbs. low-fat sour cream with sliced fruit, six walnuts or pecans and a diet drink.

Those yearning to diminish further are advised to take off two or three weeks before resuming the Scarsdale Diet. During the coasting period, Dr. Tarnower allows two slices of protein toast daily but outlaws sugar, potatoes and pasta. Desserts are limited to fruit, diet gelatine or sherbet. Otherwise, eat anything, but reasonably.

During the interim period, the doctor permits alcohol, but only a measured 1 1/2 ounces a day.

Skateboards Banned

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Sept. 6 (UPI) — This Alpine resort has banned skateboards as being "dangerous and a public nuisance."

The softest skins for jackets, fur lined capes and coats... Heavy silks for skirts, blouses and outfits. Exclusively KNAP.



34, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE

Paris-Mexico à Mach 2.



Paris-Mexico at Mach 2: The reservations are now open. As of today, you can reserve your seat on the new Paris-Mexico Concorde. The first flight will leave Paris on September 20th, taking you to Mexico City from Europe faster than by any other aircraft in the world. There will be flights every Wednesday and Sunday, leaving Paris Roissy-Charles de Gaulle at 8 p.m. and arriving in Mexico at 7:40 p.m. via Washington. And from Mexico to Paris, only Air France offers same-day service aboard Concorde. Our new route takes only 7 hours 40 minutes, as compared with the fastest subsonic flight, which takes 13 hours 30 minutes. You'll arrive in Mexico relaxed, with the whole evening ahead of you.

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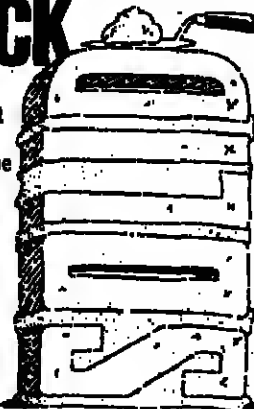
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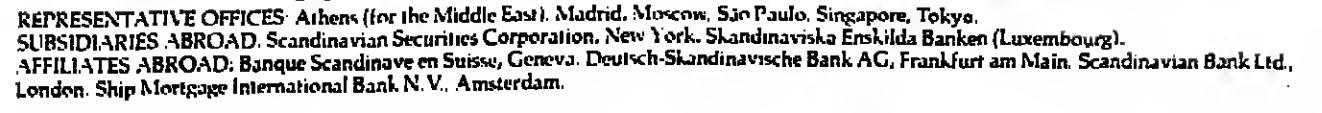
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Spending to Rise 15% in 1979

France Narrows Budget Deficit

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — France's 15-billion-franc budget deficit for next year, announced today, will be its contribution to the joint efforts to stimulate growth among the industrialized nations decided at last July's economic summit meeting in Bonn.

Budget Minister Maurice Papon said next year's budget, the first draft of which was approved earlier by the government, is designed to

support the economy, encourage investments, improve the labor market and to bring about greater fiscal equality and justice.

Overall expenditure is set to increase 15.2 percent to 458.935 billion francs (about \$106 billion), while revenue will total 443.935 billion francs.

Next year's deficit compares with an expected deficit of 27 billion francs this year and a deficit of 19.5 billion francs in 1977.

The budget is based on a growth in real gross national product of 3.7 percent, a 7.7 percent rise in exports, a 6.7 percent rise in imports, a 3.8 percent increase in household consumption, a 5.5 percent gain in industrial investments and a 7.9 percent jump in consumer prices.

Mr. Papon told a news conference that the combined GNP of France's major trading partners is expected to increase 3.3 percent next year, compared with 2.6 percent in 1978. GNP growth will increase in all major countries except the United States, where growth is expected to decline to 3 percent in 1979 from 3.6 percent this year, he said.

France expects to have a foreign trade surplus of 7.1 billion francs next year, similar to that of 1978, and compared with a deficit of 9.7 billion francs in 1977.

Next year's budget calls for a series of increases in direct and indirect taxes which will yield an additional 6.9 billion francs, but also certain reductions in the personal income tax of the lower-income groups which will cost the treasury 7.5 billion francs, he said.

Overall tax receipts next year are to increase by 15 percent to 303.597 billion francs from 437.990 billion in 1978.

Increased taxation will affect gasoline, heating oil, auto registration fees, cigarettes, stamp duties and alcohol.

Public investments next year are set to increase by 14.8 percent to 155.485 billion francs. Of this total, defense expenditure will account for 42.9 billion francs, or 36.4 percent.

Subsidies to public utilities and nationalized industries will rise by 3.8 percent to 30.657 billion francs from 29.525 billion francs this year.

The government's public debt will increase by 37.8 percent next year to 19.863 billion francs from 14.412 billion francs in 1978.

While the budget fulfills the government's pledge not to increase personal income taxes, it has adjusted the tax brackets for higher-income groups, and has cut the ceiling by 50 percent to 25,000 francs of the tax concession granted to about 90 professional groups.

Mr. Papon said the budget was "active, sincere and just," and that the deficit was a "deliberate choice" of the government.

The government's objective, however, is for a gradual return to a balanced budget, he added.

The first reaction to the 1979 budget came from deputies of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's own Republican Party. The party's 14 deputies and members of the Finance Commission of the National Assembly said the government's policy was "worrying" and that next year's budget showed no determination to change the situation.

Output Up

Meanwhile, the Economic Ministry reported the industrial production index rose a preliminary 3.4 percent in July from June and was up 6.2 percent from July 1977.

The seasonally adjusted index, base 1970 equals 100, was at 120 in July compared with 119 in June and revised 116 in June and 113 in July 1977.

The upward revision of the June index, from 114, boosts the rise in June from May to 2.6 percent compared with the 0.8 percent rise shown in preliminary figures.

In White Sugar and Aluminum

New Futures Markets Gear Up in London

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — New futures markets in white sugar and aluminum are expected to begin operations here next month.

They are the third and fourth new contracts to be launched in 1978 in London, and hopes are high that they will prove more successful than the revamped trading in coffee and wool that started earlier this year.

The performance of the arabica coffee contract has been especially disappointing. "It's just not going," says Tim Lewin, research analyst with commodity brokers G. W. Joynton & Co.

A Trigger Price Urged For Steel From Europe

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 6 (UPI) — Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., has called on Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal to implement a separate trigger price for European steelmakers, as well as the Japanese, in an effort to control continuing upsurges in imports.

Noting that steel imports jumped 31 percent from June to July, he said yesterday that he would write a letter to Mr. Blumenthal urging two trigger prices — one for Japan and another for Europe.

The trigger-price system, implemented in February in an attempt to control steel imports, sets minimum prices on the imports based on the costs of the most efficient foreign producer, the Japanese. Imports priced below the trigger prices are subject to anti-dumping action.

U.S. Imports Up

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — U.S. imports of specialty steel products during this year's second quarter rose from both the first quarter and the year-ago levels, the Commerce Department reported today.

About half the imports are from Japan.

Imports of specialty steel totaled 14.5 percent of domestic consumption in the second quarter, up from 11.7 percent in the first quarter and 13.8 percent in last year's second quarter.

The original idea behind the revamping of the market in January was that disillusioned participants in the New York arabica futures market would use London instead, primarily because of what many saw as excessive interference in trading by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Consequently, the aim of the London Coffee Terminal Market Association was to create a market similar to that in New York, dominated in dollars and possessing a 15-metric-ton contract unit.

Hitherto, trading had been in sterling and contracts were for 5 tons.

U.S. participation never materialized in any degree, however, and, says Joynton's Mr. Lewin, "as New York now seems to have settled down, a lot of the impetus has gone."

And for the moment it's a similar story with wool. The London wool futures market was reopened in mid-July with trading contracts on crossbred wool, primarily from New Zealand. Previously, a merino contract had been traded in London.

Daily turnover in crossbred wool contracts so far has been next to nothing. "The testing time will be when the wool buying season gets into full swing," says a source close to the Wool Terminal Market Association. Buying in New Zealand has now commenced and the next few weeks could see whether European merchants decide to do any sizable hedging operations in London.

Meanwhile, London Metal Exchange and sugar market officials are hoping for a more encouraging and sustained response when they open markets early next month in aluminum and white sugar futures contracts, respectively.

The London Metal Exchange disclosed in late August that it planned to commence aluminum futures trading, and aluminum producers immediately complained that the new market wouldn't be in the good interests of the industry.

Specifically, some producers believe that the speculation inherent in futures markets could "destabilize" the industry's price structure, thus eroding their control over pricing. But London Metal Exchange Chairman Ian Foster says: "We don't wish in any way to disrupt the producer-price structure."

Some observers believe that alu-

minum producers have the upper hand at the moment. The London Metal Exchange will require aluminum to be delivered against mature contracts, but over 90 percent of stocks come from producers who will probably not want to supply to the London Metal Exchange.

Supporters of trading in aluminum futures say the new market will be a useful stock-financing medium, which could be especially significant if new production from the Arab world and elsewhere leads to a heavy worldwide oversupply.

Although the rules for the new white sugar market have still to be formally approved by market members, trading is almost certain to start Oct. 2.

U.S. Rules Change Urged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI) — The Commodity Futures Trading Commission today proposed removing daily speculative trading limits on futures contracts, saying they do not "diminish, eliminate or prevent excessive speculation and may at times impede market liquidity."

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

BICC

First Half 1978 1977

Revenue..... 500.60 512.80

Profits..... 27.97 23.82

Per Share..... 0.0791 0.0634

Plessey

First Half 1978 1977

Revenue..... 151.50 143.40

Profits..... 12.40 12.39

Per Share..... 0.0331 0.0337

(Figures in Pounds Sterling)

Norway

Norsk Hydro

Year June 28 1978 1977

Revenue..... 6,840 5,340

Profits..... 241.00 247.00

(Figures in Norwegian Crowns)

Sweden

Saab-Scania

First Half 1978 1977

Revenue..... 5,620 5,280

Profits..... 158.00 149.00

(Figures in Swedish Kronor)

Vietnam Grants Offshore Contract

Bow Valley Industries says that Vietnam has signed a contract with four Canadian companies for the exploration and development of offshore oil resources. The Canadian group includes operator, Bow Valley, Westburne International Industries, and Seibens Oil & Gas, each with 30-percent interest and Sceptre Resources with 10 percent. Bow Valley says the contract with Petro-Vietnam, the national oil company, covers blocks 01 and 02 of 3.4 million acres in about 150 feet of water in the South China sea 200 miles south of Ho Chi Minh City. The company said the first well is expected to be drilled within six months.

Montedison Sale Gets Go-Ahead

The Italian state-owned groups holding 50-percent interest in Montedison have agreed to a planned purchase of a 10-percent interest in Montedison by a still unidentified Arab group of investors. The public partners, including ENI, Mediobanca, IRI and IMI, made public they did not see any reason to oppose the planned Arab investment after ascertaining that: No Italian or foreign competitors of Montedison are involved in the operation; and the 50-percent balance between public and private groups in the syndicate would not be altered by the operation. The operation, reported in an advanced stage, has not been officially confirmed by Montedison. The unidentified Arab group is reportedly dealing through a Saudi Arabian bank.

Japan Aides Skeptical on IMF Meeting

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — Officials in Japan's Finance Ministry and central bank view the possible accomplishments of the forthcoming International Monetary Fund World Bank meeting in Washington with skepticism. They don't expect that any concrete measures will emerge from it toward solving economic and monetary problems.

The consensus of a half-dozen key officials is that at best the Washington session, which begins on Sept. 24, will provide a somewhat better grasp of the problems and create a "sense of where we need to head."

A top official at the Bank of Japan said that while an agenda was still lacking, three major issues are likely to be discussed in Washington:

• The overall world economic outlook, focusing on the fulfillment of promises advanced by countries made at July's Bonn summit meeting.

• The issuance of additional Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) for use as new reserve assets.

• A new increase, the seventh, in the IMF's quotas.

The Japanese officials, most of whom will attend the Washington meeting, emphasized, however, that there was little likelihood of reaching a decision on any specific measures that will be discussed.

They said these matters will be worked on by the interim committee, which is made up largely of finance ministers and central bank governors from 20 countries and groupings of countries. The committee's meeting will precede the formal IMF-World Bank conference.

Japan won't make any concrete proposals or specific demands at the meeting, the officials said.

Strong Currency

"We are a surplus country with a strong currency. Because of that, we aren't in a position to make concrete proposals for others, or provide a grandiose design involving the world's trade and monetary system," said one Finance Ministry official.

A Bank of Japan official echoed his colleague's comment this way: "We are in an awkward position to speak out very strongly. For us, it would be tactically unwise. But if there are any new demands to be made, perhaps West Germany will make them. Germany doesn't mind to speak out."

The Bank of Japan official said he was not in agreement with the German position expressed in Tokyo last week by Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, who said: "The key to solving the dollar's problem isn't in Tokyo or in Bonn, but in Washington alone."

"We believe in the concept of shared responsibility in this regard," the Japanese official said. "But," he added, "if we do more, then we can ask other nations to do more."

One Japanese response to new U.S. moves, he added, might be to provide wider access to Japan's capital markets by foreigners to ease the movement of funds in and out of the country.

As part of the discussion on the world's economic outlook, Japan will explain the measures it has taken and intends to take to stimulate its economy and reduce its budget.

WHERE THE WORLD MEETS

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RAOUL T. O. GENDRE

Southern, North Central Link Set

Officials of Southern Airways and North Central Airlines say they have executed a definitive agreement to merge the two carriers, subject to approval by both carriers' stockholders, lenders' consent, and approval by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Officials said the agreement was reached on the basis of 2.2 shares of North Central common for each share of Southern common, providing Southern achieves earnings above \$3.5 million for 1978. A Southern spokesman said the exchange formula was developed to avoid further negotiating if Southern's earnings fail to reach expectations.

Dome Says Oil-Find Talk Overdone

Dome Petroleum says stock market rumors that its Dome Gulf Et Al Kapanar M-13 well in the Beaufort Sea had encountered 500 feet of oil pay zone thickness appear "to be exaggerated on currently available evidence." Canadian oil industry sources attributed Dome's gain of \$19.75 a share on the American Stock Exchange last week to rumors of a major oil discovery offshore the Canadian Arctic. Dome reiterated that possible oil and gas sands have been encountered at the well, which currently is drilling below 12,500 feet on its way to estimated total depth of at least 14,000 feet. The company said testing has not been conducted in the well and testing will not be carried out until total depth has been reached and casing set. Definitive information will not be available until testing has been completed, Dome added.

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RAOUL T. O. GENDRE

Airlines, Oils Lead Gain

Wall St. Prices Rise, Dow Index Up 9.18

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices were sharply and broadly higher today in the heaviest trading in three weeks, with airline and petroleum stocks leading the rise.

Airlines have been benefitting from strong traffic and earnings figures and from speculation about merger prospects to a more liberal regulatory environment.

The Dow Jones industrial average surged 9.18 to 895.79.

Advancing issues led declines 1,135-to-432 while volume rose to 42.60 million shares, topping yesterday's 32.17 million and the heaviest since 45.27 million traded Aug. 17.

Analysts said today's advance was mainly technical with institutional buyers stepping in after the market appeared to complete its digestion of gains earlier in the summer.

However, they said there is some hope interest rates have stabilized, for the near-term at least, although worries about inflation continue.

Pan American World Airways was most active and up 1/4 to 9 1/4. National Airlines directors were to consider Pan Am's \$41-a-share offer today. National gained 1/2 to 33 1/2.

Other airlines dotted the most active list. American added 1/2 to 19. Eastern Air Lines rose 1/2 to 15 1/2. Trans World Airlines gained 1/2 to 30 1/2.

North Central slipped 1/2 to 10 1/2. Among petroleum issues, Exxon added 1/2 to 51 1/2. Atlantic Richfield gained 1 1/2 to 53. Mobil Oil added 1 1/2 to 68. Pennzoil rose 1 1/2 to 31 1/2. Standard Oil of California rose 1 1/2 to 47 1/2.

Amex, which set a new high yesterday, dropped 2 1/2 to 45 1/2. Social holds 21 percent of Amex but said it has not participated in the recent activity in Amex shares.

Among glamours and blue chips, International Business Machines traded as high as 303 before settling back to finished unchanged at 299 1/2. Procter & Gamble added 1 1/2 to 88 1/2. Coca-Cola rose 1 1/2 to 46 1/2. Disney added 1 1/2 to 44 1/2. Du Pont rose 1 1/2 to 129 1/2.

Auto were mixed despite higher late August sales. Steel and drug shares gained but gold eased. Flu-

Prices were generally higher on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The market-value index rose 0.15 to 171.21 and the average price per share gained one cent.

Dome Petroleum fell 4 1/2 to 78 1/2 after downplaying results at the Beaufort Sea well.

or, with higher fiscal third-quarter net, added 1 1/2 to 40.

Kaiser Cement forecast higher 1978 operating net and rose 1 1/2 to 28 1/2.

Prices were generally higher on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The market-value index rose 0.15 to 171.21 and the average price per share gained one cent.

U.S. TREASURY EILLS
\$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Mar	92.17	92.24	92.16	92.21	—
Jun	92.07	92.09	92.03	92.06	—
Sep	92.00	92.00	92.03	91.99	—
Dec	91.99	91.99	91.73	91.71	—
Mar	91.26	91.27	91.62	91.47	—
Jun	91.00	91.44	91.32	91.57	—

Est. Sales: 4,445; Sales Turn: 6.26

Total open interest: 75, 33.69% off & from Fr.

GHANA CERTIFICATES
(Bred - \$106.00 price; pts. & stands of

pc1					
Sep	92-27	92-63	92-25	93-01	—
Dec	92-13	92-43	92-07	92-14	—
Mar	91-25	91-65	91-17	91-53	—
Jun	91-27	91-28	91-18	91-14	—
Sep	91-13	91-19	91-12	91-18	—

Dec	90-20	90-27	90-20	90-27	+
Mar	90-17	90-25	90-17	90-25	+

Sales: Tues. 3,010 contracts

IMM Futures					
September 4, 1978					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch
SWISS FRANC					
Sept	0.6185	0.6230	0.6185	0.6220	-0.0010
Dec	0.6313	0.6367	0.6309	0.6351	-0.0001
Mar	0.6455	0.6510	0.6438	0.6480	-0.0005
June	0.6590	0.6625	0.6585	0.6615	-0.0005
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6790	-0.0001

GILDER					
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	C 4620	UNC
Dec	N.7.	N.7	N.T.	D 4616	UNC

FRENCH FRANK						
Sept	N.T.	N.T	N.T.	0.2300	Unc	
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2230	Unc	
YEN						
Sept	5265	5270	5298	5345	-00	
Dec	5350	5364	5391	5557	-00	
Nov	5440	5454	5473	5627	-00	
Jan	5610	N.T.	N.T.	5740	Unc	
Initial 0.00 omitted						
STERLING						
Sept	13300	1400	1760.0	1973.0	-025	
Dec	19220	1923	1916	1923.0	-000	
Nov	19050	1905	1905	1905.0	-012	
Jan	18900	1890	18920.0	18920.0	-014	
CANADIAN DOLLAR						
Sept	0.679	0.687	0.6447	0.5661	-020	
Dec	0.6557	0.6558	0.5939	0.5662	-009	
Nov	0.6520	0.6521	0.5827	0.5662	-009	
Jan	0.6580	0.6580	0.6330	0.5662	-009	
DEUTSCHE MARK						
Sept	0.650	0.533	0.5042	0.5951	-009	
Dec	0.5114	0.5135	0.5132	0.5130	-026	
Nov	0.5170	0.5250	0.5183	0.5193	-020	

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The Great Wall of China - from West to East, West of Wanshan of the World

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Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes unless marked S.

High	Low	Close	Chg
44220 ABUHI	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices September 6, 1978

High	Low	Close	Chg
16000 CFI	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
16000 CFI	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
16000 CFI	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
16000 CFI	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
16000 CFI	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
16000 CFI	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
16000 CFI	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
16000 CFI	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
16000 CFI	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
16000 CFI	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2

International Bonds Traded in Europe

High	Low	Close	Chg
44220 ABUHI	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 6

High	Low	Close	Chg
44220 ABUHI	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2
44000 AGA	516 1/2	516 1/2	+ 1/2

Unavailable

Because of transmission problems at the Montreal exchange, the Montreal stock market quotations were not available for publication in this edition.

Canada Reserves Decline

OTTAWA, Sept. 6 (AP)—Canada's official reserves fell \$398.4 million in August, partially reflecting substantial intervention by the Bank of Canada in the foreign-exchange market, the government reported. Reserves totaled \$4.19 billion, down from \$4.59 billion a month earlier and \$4.84 billion a year ago.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

EUROPEAN MARKETING DIRECTOR

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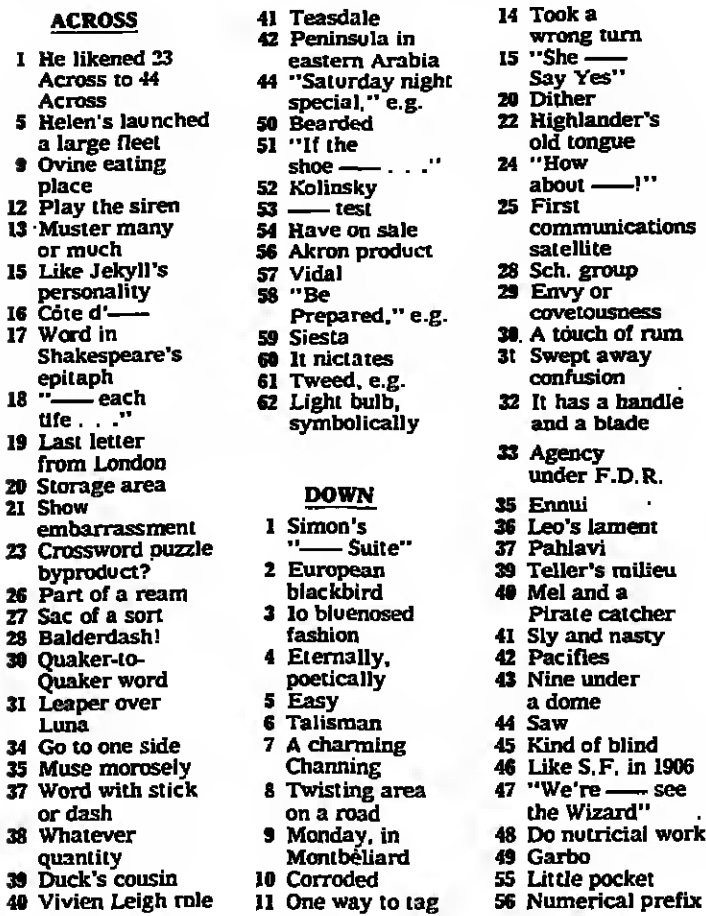
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By Eugene T. Maleska



	C	F		C	F		
ALDORVE	24	75	Cloudy	MADRID	23	73	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	17	61	Mist	MALAGA	20	68	Cloudy
ANKARA	28	82	Cloudy	MILAN	24	75	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	81	Fair	MONTREAL	16	61	Cloudy
BELLEVUE	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	18	61	Cloudy
BERGAMO	25	77	Overcast	MUNICH	19	66	Cloudy
BERLIN	17	63	Overcast	NEW YORK	28	82	Fair
BRUSSELS	18	64	Mist	NICE	27	81	Fair
BUCHAREST	27	81	Cloudy	OSLO	17	62	Overcast
SUDAPEST	23	72	Overcast	PARIS	15	54	Overcast
CASABLANCA	23	74	Fair	PRAGUE	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Cloudy	ROME	27	81	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Overcast	SOFIA	20	68	Roll'n
DUBLIN	16	61	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Overcast
DUNDEE	20	68	Fair	TEHRAN	28	82	Fair
FLORENCE	29	79	Mist	TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
FRANKFURT	19	66	Mist	TOKYO	27	79	Overcast
GENEVA	15	56	Showers	TUNIS	29	84	Cloudy
HELSINKI	24	75	Cloudy	VIENTIANA	23	73	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	25	75	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	17	63	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Fair	WARSAW	27	81	Fair
LISBON	24	75	Fair	ZURICH	19	66	Overcast
LONDON	20	66	Mist				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Showers				

ADVERTISEMENT



by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Reviewed by David Shaw

Jimmy Carter uttered the last line throughout his presidential campaign, and one senses that he's been spending much of the last two years trying to forget he ever said

Ron Nessen also promised never to lie — to the White House press corps — when he became press secretary to Gerald Ford after Richard Nixon's resignation in 1974. Nessen realized that any president following Nixon — and any presidential press secretary following Ron Ziegler — would have to be thoroughly forthcoming with the press and the public if he were to escape the poisonous aftermath of Watergate.

Thus, on the day of his formal appointment, Nessen told the press:

"I am a Ron, but not a Ziegler . . . I will never knowingly lie to the White House press corps. I will never knowingly mislead the White House press corps . . ."

Nessen quotes this speech on page 14 of his book. Unfortunately, on page 13, he has already admitted lying to the press corps: He had just accepted the press secretary's job. It hadn't been announced yet. Reporters asked him if he was going to be the new press secretary. Nessen's response, he now writes:

Such disingenuousness mars Nessen's book throughout. He frequently boasts of his honesty: "I always tried to tell the truth, or at least over to tell a lie. That wasn't

tantalizing tidbits about Henry Kissinger, Alexander Haig, Donald Rumsfeld and other White House

It's too bad Nessen let himself be thus trapped. He was in a unique position to write about how it did look from the inside — to bring a journalist's perspective to one of the most significant transitional periods in American politics. Instead, he first let himself be seduced by the power and partisanship of his patron, then let himself be seduced by the possibilities of the gossip route to best-sellerdom.

Nessen often admits his mistakes with a blunt and disarming candor: "Unforgivably, I went along with Kissinger's deception," he writes at one point.

Nessen also offers a few personal glimpses of the Fords — as when one of the Ford dogs messes up the floor and Ford takes the rag from a White House steward and says, "No man should have to clean up after another man's dog."

Perhaps the best sections of the book are Nessen's generally valid criticisms of the press corps — not just its superficiality but its laziness, its preoccupation with Nixon during the early days of the Ford administration, its exaggerated "sense of self-importance" and its frequent slovenly work habits. Alas, these few insights and ruminations are largely obscured by Nessen's own shortcomings — both as press secretary and, now, as author.

David Shaw writes about the press for the Los Angeles Times and is the author of "Journalism Today: A Changing Press for a Changing America."

© Los Angeles Times

DENVER, Sept. 6 (UPI) — The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has a problem on its hands — 1,000 bottles of turtle oil in a warehouse and no idea what to do with it.

Turtle oil is refined from the car-

of endangered species and products made from them cannot legally be brought into the country.

Mr. Stiles and Thomas Striegler, the assistant special agent of the division, said that customs agents seize any turtle oil brought back into the country by American tourists.

Now there are 250 gallons of it, about 1,000 bottles, stored in a warehouse, but officials have no idea about what to do with it.

Chinese Discover

2,400-Year-Old Kiln

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP) — Chinese archaeologists have discovered a 2,200 to 2,400-year-old porcelain glazing kiln, said to be China's oldest, near Hangchow in the coastal province of Chekiang, the official Tsinghua news agency reported today.

Hsinhua said that the kila, believed to date to the Chou Dynasty (771-256 B.C.), measures 3.12 meters by 2.42 meters.

By Alan Truscott

On the hands shown, the response of three diamonds to the opening one no-trump showed a three-suited hand short in diamonds, by partnership agreement. South now knew that the hands fit perfectly, since his diamond ace was opposite the indicated singleton and all the high cards in the other suits would all chain together.

This was true up to a point, but there just were not enough high cards in the combined hands to justify a 12-trick contract, a fact he discovered after he had used Blackwood and reached six hearts.

with a potential loser in each black suit and some other problems. He would have to ruff both diamonds in the dummy before he could draw the enemy trumps.

NORTH
 ♠ A885
 ♥ J1093
 ♦ 6
 ♣ AJ62

WEST
 ♠ Q104
 ♥ 84
 ♦ 972
 ♣ 352

EAST
 ♠ J3
 ♥ 782
 ♦ KQJ1084
 ♣ 10

SOUTH (D)
 ♦ K 972
 ♠ AKQ5
 ♦ A53
 ♣ 94

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

	West	North	East
1	1♣	1♦	1♥
2	2♣	2♦	2♥
3	3♣	3♦	3♥
4	4♣	4♦	4♥
5	5♣	5♦	5♥
6	6♣	6♦	6♥
7	7♣	7♦	7♥

	West	North	East
Nt	Pass	3 ♠	Dbl.
♥	Pass	4 ♥	Pass
N.T.	Pass	5 ♥	Pass
♣	Pass	Pass	Pass.

West led the diamond nine.

he played for it. He had the hope that West held four or five clubs including the king and queen and most of the missing spades. With this in mind he won the first trick with the diamond ace and led a club. He was encouraged when West put up the queen, and permitted this card to win.

A club was returned and the finessé of the jack succeeded. South then entered his hand twice with trump leads and ruffed his diamond losers. The closed hand was then entered with the spade king and the last trump was drawn to produce this position:

NORTH
 ♠ A8
 ♥ —
 ♦ —
 ♣ A6

WEST.
 ♠ Q 10
 ♥ —

EAST
 ♠ J
 ♥ —

— K 10 ♠ KQJ
—
SOUTH
▲ 972
♥ 5
♦ —
♣ —

The lead of the last trump now

ained West, who had in unguaranteed line of the black suits. The slam was made for a gain of 13 points. The declarer needed not only a very favorable lie of the black suits and an even trump split but also a favorable opening lead.

and continued with a second trumpet when he gained the lead in clubs. He would have ruined South's communications and the slam would have been beaten.

NOTHIN' THAT EATS **WORMS!**"

2 Leaders Open 4-Game Series Tonight

Red Sox Lose Again to the Orioles
As Yankees Win and Move 4 Back

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6 (AP) — The Boston Red Sox insist they are not upset, pressing or choking in the stretch, but their once-commanding lead in the American League East has been reduced to just four games over the New York Yankees with 25 left to play.

The Baltimore Orioles dealt Boston its fifth defeat in six games, winning 4-1 last night, and once again the Red Sox faltered on defense. During the streak, they have made 11 errors leading to 9 unearned runs.

After playing a makeup game tonight against Baltimore, which has beaten them four in a row, the Red Sox open a four-game series against the Yankees Thursday night at home, where they have a 52-17 record this season.

"But if you're not playing good baseball, it don't matter where you play," Fenway Park or anywhere else," said Boston's first baseman, George Scott. "The Yankees are back in the race simply because they've played well and we haven't."

The Red Sox, who made two errors and had the potential tying run picked off base in end Monday night's loss to the Orioles, made three errors last night. Only one figured in the scoring, but it gave Baltimore a 2-1 lead in the eighth after Lee May opened the inning with his 22nd homer.

Third baseman Butch Hobson made two of the errors, giving him 35 for the season, but manager Don Zimmer defended Hobson, who is playing with floating bone chips in his right elbow.

"I don't want to bench him, he's the best I've got," Zimmer said. "I don't know what the answer is, but I don't want to bench him."

After Jim Rice just missed catching May's homer, tipping the ball as it went over the left field fence, Hobson was charged with a two-base error on Andres Mora's hard grounder.

With one out, and the infield playing in, Carlos Lopez lined a single just over the head of second baseman Jack Brohamer, scoring pinch runner Mike Dimmel. It was only the fourth hit off Bob Sprowl, who was making his major league debut.

The Orioles, still eight games behind Boston despite winning 14 of their last 17, added two runs in the eighth on a two-out, two-run pinch double by Terry Crowley.

Jim Palmer, 18-12, edged closer in reaching the 20-game victory level for the eighth time in nine seasons before giving way in Don Stanhouse at the start of the ninth. Stanhouse recorded his 21st save, his second in two nights against Boston, and his eighth this year in relief of Palmer.

The Red Sox scored in the second on a single by Carlton Fisk and a double by Dwight Evans. Rick Burleson opened the third with Boston's fourth hit, but Palmer allowed only one more hit.

Manager Earl Weaver said the Orioles "are not out of it; we're still distant but a lot of strange things have happened."

Yankees 4, Tigers 2
At New York, Roy White, mauling an infrequent start, doubled and scored in the third inning and hit a three-run homer in the fourth to give New York a 4-2 victory over Detroit (or the Yankees' 11th victory in the last 13 games).

White, relegated mostly to pinch-hitting duty since Bob Lemon took over as manager, connected off rookie Kip Young, 5-5, with two out in the fourth after Graig Nettles singled and Lou Piniella walked. It was White's eighth home run of the season and first since July 21.

White Sox 4, Twins 3
At Bloomington, Minn., Steve Trout, making his first major-league start, pitched six scoreless innings before getting help from three relievers, and Claude Washington hit a two-run homer as Chicago stopped Minnesota, 4-3. Trout loaded the bases in the seventh before Rich Hinton came on and gave up a single to Bombo Rivera, apparently scoring two runs. But Jose Morales, who was running from a second, was ruled out for passing Dan Ford, who trotted in from third.

Royals 3, A's 0
At Oakland, Calif., Frank White's three-run double in the seventh cracked a scoreless tie and Dennis Leonard pitched a two-hitter as Kansas City defeated Oakland, 3-0. The victory was the fourth in a row for the Royals, who improved their American League Western Division lead in 1½ games over the rain-outed California Angels.

Pirates 8, Mets 0
To the National League, at Pittsburgh, the four-hit pitching of Jerry Reuss and a five-run third inning helped Pittsburgh to defeat New York, 8-0, and move within a half-game of the Philadelphia Phillies for the National League East lead. The victory was the 10th straight for Pittsburgh, which has won 14 of 14 games in Three Rivers Stadium.

Expos 10, Cubs 8
At Chicago, doubles by Warren Cromartie, Gary Carter and Dave Cash in a four-run eighth inning lifted Montreal in a 10-8 victory over slumping Chicago. The loss dropped the third-place Cubs five games behind the Phillies.

Braves 8, Padres 1
At Atlanta, a two-run homer by Jeff Burroughs, a bases-empty homer by Dale Murphy and a grand slam by Rod Gilbreath backed the three-hit pitching of right-hander Phil Niekro as Atlanta routed San Diego, 8-1. Niekro, who has 15 losses, became the first 17-game winner in the National League.

Astros 3, Reds 2
At Houston, a run-scoring double by Jose Cruz and a sacrifice fly by pinch-hitter Bob Watson in the ninth inning accounted for two runs and gave Houston a 3-2 victory over Tom Seaver and Cincinnati. Houston was trailing, 2-1, when Terry Puhl led off with a single and scored the tying run on Cruz's double to the left-field corner. Seaver (12-14) intentionally walked Dennis Walling and then walked Dave Bergman to load the bases. Watson pinch-hit a sacrifice fly to center, scoring Cruz with the winning run.

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Rusty Staub of the Detroit Tigers is out at home plate after he tried to score from third on a long fly. Holding the ball after the tag is catcher Thurman Munson of the New York Yankees.

Seattle Slew Second
In Comeback Race

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., Sept. 6 (UPI) — Seattle Slew lost for the second time in his career here last night when Dr. Patches sped in a ock victory over the 1977 Triple Crown winner to take the \$160,500 Paterson Handicap at the Meadowlands.

Seattle Slew, making only his third start this year, drove to the front immediately in the 1-1/8 mile race and took the field of 10 horses through early fractions of 23.14, 46, and 1:09.4-5 before beginning to falter on the far turn.

Dr. Patches, superbly handled by Angel Cordero, had stalked Seattle Slew through the first six furlongs and then inched up on the tiring colt and outlasted him through the stretch. Dr. Patches, a chestnut son of Dr. Fager, completed the race in 1:48.

Heavy Favorite
Seattle Slew, ridden by his regular jockey, Jean Cruguet, was sent off as the 1-5 favorite. His defeat cast some doubt on his next scheduled appearance in the Sept. 16 Marlboro Cup at Belmont in which he was to meet this year's Triple Crown winner, Affirmed, as well as the runnerup, Alydar.

"I told them [Seattle Slew's owners] that if Slew isn't fit, Dr. Patches is going to beat him," said Cruguet. "Slew didn't move when I hit him." Seattle Slew carried 128 pounds. Dr. Patches 114.

Seattle Slew started seven times last year with six victories, including a sweep of the triple crown before losing to J.O. Tobin in the Swaps Stakes at Hollywood Park last July 3.

Since then, he has had a series of setbacks, including a oagging

cough last fall, the month-long suspension of one of his owners, Dr. Jim Hill, a mysterious virus that put him out of action for the spring, and a swelling in his left ankle after he won his first start this year — an allowance race at Aqueduct, May 14.

Despite all that, a half-interest in the colt was recently sold for \$6 million.

Walton, Blazers
Remain Divided

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 6 (UPI) — There is no reconciliation between Bill Walton and the Portland Trail Blazers, the National Basketball Association team announced today.

The Blazers said that after two meetings between Walton, the NBA's most valuable player, and the Blazers' owner, Larry Weinberg, Walton continued to express a desire to be traded. The Blazers said they would continue to try to accommodate him.

Walton's friend and agent, Jack Scott, has blamed Blazer medical practices, especially the use of pain-killing injections for injured players, as the chief reason for the 6-11 center's defection.

Reggie Jackson Sick
NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP) — Outfielder Reggie Jackson of the New York Yankees has been hospitalized for treatment of a virus disease and will miss the next several games, the club announced yesterday. He is battling 281 with 20 home runs and 73 runs batted in.

Connors Rallies
To Beat Panatta

From Wire Duponts

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 — Within two points of being eliminated from the U.S. Open tennis championships, Jimmy Connors fought back yesterday and defeated Adriano Panatta, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 1-6, 7-5.

The victory put the second-seeded Connors into the quarter-finals of the tournament. The unseeded Panatta lost a gamble when he was serving at match point, already charged with a fault. He stared across the net at Connors and thought about his opponent.

"In Italy we say he doesn't want to die," Panatta explained later. "The biggest positive thing for Jimmy is that he fights every point. You can't relax with Jimmy, even for one point."

With this in mind, Panatta made the snap decision that was to end their 3-hour-36-minute match. Rather than ease up on his second service, as is customary, he reached back for a strove serve.

Gotfried Is Next
But it was wide, a double fault was charged, and Connors had a berth against Brian Gotfried in the quarter-finals.

"I went for the big second service," Panatta said. "I had to take the risk at that time. I couldn't play in back, not with Jimmy."

Connors, the second seed, agreed with the assessment, and it was difficult for anyone to disagree after he rallied from 3-5 in the final set to win the last four games.

"I hung in there, I never did give up," Connors said, breaking a week-long boycott of the press. "I'm not going to lose it, they're going to have to win it. I'm not going to roll over and give it to them."

"That's as good as I can play," Connors continued. "It's one of the best matches I've ever played. I can't speak for him, but I'm sure he'd have to be satisfied with the way he played."

Gotfried, the sixth seed who has lost close duels with Connors the last three times they met, gained another chance with a surprisingly easy 6-2, 6-4, 6-1 conquest of Roscoe Tanner, the No. 11 seed.

"I'll probably turn out that I attack and he's hard ground strokes since this is the way we usually play," Gotfried said of the Connors match.

Borg Against Ramirez
The other pairings will have Bjorn Borg, the No. 1 seed, playing Raul Ramirez, No. 8; Vitas Gerulaitis, No. 3, against unseeded Johan Kriek, and 15th-seeded John McEnroe against unseeded Butch Walts.

Yesterday Borg trounced Harold Solomon, 6-2, 6-2, 6-0, and Ramirez outlasted Arthur Ashe, 6-4, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6, 6-2.

The pairings for the women's quarter-finals also were determined, with No. 1 Martina Navratilova going against No. 11 Virginia Ruzici, No. 2 Chris Evert against No. 5 Tracy Austin, No. 4 Wendy Turnbull against No. 15 Kathy May and No. 16 Pam Shriver against unseeded Lesley Hunt.

Evert, winner of the Open the last three years, defeated Regina Marikova, 6-4, 6-1, yesterday. In other matches, Turnbull ousted No. 13 Martina Redondo 6-2, 6-7, 6-2. Austin beat Anne Smith 6-4, 6-3. May beat No. 7 seed Betty Stove 6-4, 7-6 and Shriver upset No. 8 Kerry Reid 6-2, 6-4.

Scheckter In,
Reutemann Out,
Ferrari Says

MODENA, ITALY, Sept. 6 (AP) — Ferrari announced today that Jody Scheckter would replace Carlos Reutemann on its 1979 Formula 1 auto racing team. Gilles Villeneuve, the second driver, will be retained, Ferrari said.

Reutemann, who has won three Grand Prix this season and is in fifth place in the driver standings, was hired by Ferrari in 1976. Rumors have said that he has signed for another team, reportedly Lotus, for next season.

Scheckter, ninth in the driver standings, reportedly signed for Ferrari, quiting the Wolf team, about a month ago.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
BALTIMORE ORIOLES—Signed Rick Dempsey, catcher, for a one-year contract.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
GOLDEN STATE WARRIORS—Acquired Jim Lucas, guard, and \$120,000 from the Houston Rockets to complete a trade for Phil Smith, guard.

NEW YORK KNICKS—Signed Mike Riordan, rookie guard, to a one-year contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
CINCINNATI REDSKINS—Moved Chris Devlin, linebacker, and recalled Ron Phillips, linebacker.

DALLAS COWBOYS—Traded Golden Richards, wide receiver, to the Kansas City Chiefs for two undrafted draft choices.

MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Signed Nate Wright, offensive back, to a series of three one-year contracts.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
LOS ANGELES KINGS—Acquired Nick Boynton, defenseman, on waivers from the Minnesota North Stars.

World Hockey Association
EDMONTON OILERS—Signed Jim Neasey and Steve Carter, forwards, waived by the New England Whalers. Acquired Jim Neasey, defenseman, from the Minnesota North Stars.

CFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
W L T PF PA
Ottawa 7 1 0 215 119
Montreal 4 4 0 161 167
Toronto 2 4 1 139 132
Hamilton 2 5 1 123 216

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Edmonton 4 1 8 103 101
British Columbia 3 3 2 174 143
Calgary 2 4 1 161 171
Winnipeg 2 4 1 139 132
Saskatchewan 1 6 0 137 216

Tuesday's Game
Ottawa 21, Montreal 18

Patriots' End Hurt

FOXBORO, Mass., Sept. 6 (UPI) — A New England Patriot defensive end, Julius Adams, will be out indefinitely after suffering a hair-line fracture of the shoulder blade in Sunday's 16-14 loss to Washington.

Bowl bid. Then the Huskies must play Alabama on Oct. 7. "We definitely won't be favored," says the coach, Don James. His best player? A swift wide receiver, Spider Gaines.

UCLA's offense will be built around Theotis Brown, considered to be the West Coast's most explosive running back. The Trojans of Southern Cal have their own nominee in Charles White. These two Los Angeles rivals have provided the Rose Bowl team for the conference in 10 of the past 12 years and it could easily happen again. Washington State does not stand a chance but everyone likes the quarterback, Jack Thompson, whose nickname is the Throwin' Samson.

FAR WEST
Washington was the western representative in the Rose Bowl last season, upsetting Michigan for a glorious victory. The Huskies also broke an 11-year hold on the Pacific Eight Conference title by the California colleges, Southern California, UCLA and Stanford. There are 18 regulars returning, but not the quarterback, Warren Moon. The conference arrangements are different this season. The league has expanded by two with the addition of Arizona and Arizona State, the latter a national power of the past decade. Arizona and Arizona State abandoned the Western Athletic Conference, which will have Brigham Young and a newcomer, San Diego State, battling for its championship.

Washington's first game will be against UCLA this Saturday and the outcome could settle the Rose

Blackjack
Daily from 3 p.m.
Casino
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Section-by-Section Preview of the College Football Season

Alabama Is Rated First,
With Notre Dame Fifth

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP) — Alabama, which finished a controversial second to Notre Dame last season, has been chosen to win the 1978 national championship by the Associated Press college football board.

Arkansas, Penn State and Oklahoma also were chosen to finish ahead of Notre Dame, which is fifth in the pre-season ratings. Rounding out the pre-season top ten are Michigan, Ohio State, Texas, Southern California and Nebraska.

Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and Penn State finished behind Notre Dame last season, although the top five teams all had 11-1 records. Notre Dame won the national championship after its 38-10 Cotton Bowl trouncing of previously unbeaten Texas, which was ranked No. 1 at the end of the regular season.

This time, Alabama received 31 of 63 first-place votes and 1,215 of a possible 1,260 points from the AP's nationwide panel of sports writers and sportscasters.

Arkansas received 13 votes for the No. 1 spot and 1,111 points while five members of the board voted for Penn State, which accumulated 1,013 points.

Oklahoma received just one first-place vote but 997 points in nose out Notre Dame, which had nine first-place votes and 987 total points.

Of the remaining first-place ballots, two went to Southern California and one each to Texas and Texas A & M, which finished 16th in the voting.

Michigan has Hurley and Art Monk, a good running back. If the Orange could beat either Penn State or Pitt for a change, it would help the push for a new stadium.

Navy has a potent passing duo in Bob Leszczynski and Phil McKinley, while Army has only the receiver in Clemmie Brumbridge. Colgate won 10 of 11 a year ago, averaging 486 yards per game, but only two offensive starters return.

Rutgers, which won eight of its last nine games, is similarly rebuilding an offense and opens against Penn State. Boston College has a new coach in Ed Chlebeck, a one-time quarterback for the New York Jets, and a rugged schedule, as does West Virginia.

Brown and Yale are likely to decide the Ivy League championship in the circuit's opening game on Sept. 23. The Elis are the favorites.

MIDWEST
The Michigan-Notre Dame game is one of great interest because it matches the area's leading independent year after year with the annual champion or near-champion of the Big Ten Conference. The Irish, the defending national champion, open with Missouri on Sept. 16 and Dan Devine, the coach, says the squad is "quietly confident" that it can be the best again.

Michigan and Ohio State have been Big Ten co-champions for the past two years, five of the last six and six of the last ten. Both remain far ahead of the other Big Ten teams, the so-called Small Eight. Each has a good quarterback who can pass for a change, Ricky Leach for the Wolverines and Rod Gerald for the Buckeyes.

Michigan State is the best of the rest. Should the Spartans somehow

win the championship, they will be going to any bowl game because they are on NCAA probation for recruiting violations — as are Grambling, Houston and Oklahoma.

Purdue boasts the conference's best passer in Mark Herrman and Indiana may have the best runner in Mike Harkey. Minnesota has high hopes for another winning team but prospects are minimal at Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Northwestern.

SOUTH
Bear Bryant, the Alabama coach, is now 65 years old but he has not slowed up a bit. He minds a little that the Crimson Tide is the pre-season choice to win everything but he has a hard time finding the talent. It begins with Jeff Rutledge, another star Alabama quarterback in the tradition of Ken Stabler and Joe Namath. The leading runner is Tony Nathan and the linemen come three and four deep.

The most likely challengers are Kentucky, with 29 players returning from a team that won 10 of 11 games, and Louisiana State which has the incomparable running back, Alexander. LSU must play Alabama while Kentucky does not.

Clemson, a revived power under coach Charlie Pell, and North Carolina, whose new coach is Dick Crum from Miami of Ohio, are the favorites in the Atlantic Coast Conference, which sent four of its seven teams to bowl games last year. Clemson has the best quarterback in Steve Fuller while Amos Lawrence of North Carolina and Ted Brown of North Carolina State are the leading runners.

In the Southern Conference the

Clancy in Boxing Post
NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (UPI) — Gil Clancy today was appointed matchmaker for Madison Square Garden, succeeding Teddy Brenner who had held the position for 20 years. Clancy, a manager and trainer of boxers including middleweights Emile Griffith and Rodrigo Valdes, will take over immediately.

defending champion, Tennessee-Chattanooga, under coach Joe Morrison, is ranked on top again. Among the South's independents, Florida State stands out with expectations of a rich bowl bid and national ranking.

SOUTHWEST
The Arkansas-Texas game at Austin on Oct. 21 will be the big one of the year in this region, with not only the Southwest Conference championship at stake but perhaps the national one too. The Arkansas Razorbacks are still riding high after a 31-6 thrashing of favored Oklahoma in the Orange Bowl and Nor Calgaun, the quarterback, beat a stellar cast of returning players.

Texas had the national championship tucked away with an 11-0 record until it was routed by Notre Dame in the Cotton Bowl. Fred Akers, the coach, has a replacement for Earl Campbell, the Heisman Trophy winner, in smaller but faster Earn Jones, the halfback. Akers also has a strong enough defense to go after Arkansas.

There are other claimants to the throne, led by Texas A & M. No one has a backfield like the Aggies, which features a 265-pound fullback who can move, George Woodard, and a halfback who runs 100 yards in 9.4 seconds. That would be Curtis Dickey. Another good one is Danny Davis, quarterback for the Houston Cougars and a dolt passer.

MIDLANDS
The NCAA limitation of football scholarships to 95 a year has caused coaches in the Big Eight Conference to cry. They claim they needed those squads of 140 or so to compete with the colleges in the more populated areas of the nation. One of the leading complainers has been Barry Switzer, coach at Oklahoma. The Sooners were stung after losing, 31-6, to Arkansas in the Orange Bowl.

The Sooners are favored in win the conference title for the seventh straight season and the name to re-

member on this squad is Thomas Lott, the running quarterback. Nebraska will be the leading challenger as usual and the Cornhuskers will field their great runner, L.M. Hipp, who gained 1,301 yards last season. Iowa State has suddenly become a conference power while Colorado is fading, having lost four of its last six games amid grumbling and dissension.

The Missouri Valley Conference championship probably will be settled to one of the opening games on Sept. 30 when West Texas, the defender, plays Wichita.

FAR WEST
Washington was the western representative in the Rose Bowl last season, upsetting Michigan for a glorious victory. The Huskies also broke an 11-year hold on the Pacific Eight Conference title by the California colleges, Southern California, UCLA and Stanford. There are 18 regulars returning, but not the quarterback, Warren Moon. The conference arrangements are different this season. The league has expanded by two with the addition of Arizona and Arizona State, the latter a national power of the past decade. Arizona and Arizona State abandoned the Western Athletic Conference, which will have Brigham Young and a newcomer, San Diego State, battling for its championship.

Washington's first game will be against UCLA this Saturday and the outcome could settle the Rose

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Art Buchwald

The Junk Phone Call

WASHINGTON — When the history of the 20th century is written, a special place must be set aside for the invention of the junk telephone call. Many people have claimed credit for this great boon to mankind including Vladimir Gluck, whom I visited in his spacious offices.



Buchwald

Gluck, who likes to call himself the "King of Junk Telephone Calls," believes that as the postal service gets worse, the telephone will replace the junk letter as a means of reaching every reluctant consumer in the country.

"I'm not knocking junk mail," Gluck told me. "It served its purpose for a long time and we're all grateful to it. But you have to keep up with the times. If anyone is to blame for us going to junk telephone calls, it's the consumer."

"How's that?" I asked. "The consumer did not treat our junk mail with enough respect. Many threw it in the wastepaper basket without even reading it. It was an outrage. We put on the envelopes that if they opened our letters, they could win \$1 million in prizes, trips to Europe and Hawaii, \$150,000 homes, but people still kept throwing away our sales pitches. They treated us very shabbily considering all the time and effort we put into structuring them. We had to figure out a way of getting into people's homes without being ignored."

"And so you came up with the junk telephone call?" "The consumer left us no choice. The direct-mail people decided that

if people were going to throw away junk mail, our only option was to call them on the phone and speak to them directly.

"That was good thinking," I said. "We used to have 100 people making phone calls out there in the main room, but it was too expensive. The number of us were getting discouraged about it. But then someone invented a telephone-calling computer. It was programmed to talk to a consumer just like a human being, and many people thought they were talking to a live person. The beauty of it was that the computer could work day and night and had the ability to call back the person when his line was busy or he was out."

"With the breakthrough of the computer the telephone junk call was no longer a cottage industry. 'I'll let Alexander Graham Bell have an idea when he invented the telephone that it would save the junk mail business.'"

"The beauty of the junk telephone call is that you can now get into somebody's home and he or she can't ignore you. People have to answer their telephone ring because they have no idea who is on the other end."

"Don't they get mad when the phone rings and some computer on the other end is trying to sell them an encyclopedia?" "Some do, but the computer is programmed to expect rejection. It never loses its cool. It's even programmed to calm down if they even protest to tell it off. But our research has revealed that many people with children, particularly teenagers, have a great fear that when the phone rings it's going to bring bad news. So when they anxiously pick it up and discover it is only a computer trying to sell them life insurance, they are so relieved that they'll answer the call without thinking twice about it."

"One survey we took showed that 87 percent of all telephone owners would rather get a junk telephone message than a call from one of their children after 10 o'clock at night."

"There are people who are trying to outlaw junk telephone calls by claiming they are an invasion of privacy." Gluck said angrily. "If the Avon lady can knock on your door, there is no reason why a junk telephone call can't get you out of the bathtub."

Andorra Plans Celebration Of a 700th Anniversary

By Jeffrey Robinson

ANDORRA LA VELLA (IHT) — Andorra will be 700 years old Friday, but even at 700 it only shows up on very large maps. It is stuck on top of the Pyrenees, the fence-sitting between France and Spain. With 191 square miles, it is twice the size of Milwaukee. With a population of 18,000, it is half the size of Ames, Iowa.

For much of the last 700 years, life in Andorra has been slow enough to cure insomnia. World War I only ended here in 1938 because no one had bothered to invite Andorra to the Treaty of Versailles. And for a few, those who live in the hills and tend their sheep, life is still slow.

What has happened to the others is called tourism. The Chamber of Commerce reports that Andorra these days plays host to more than a million tourists a year. That means nearly 3,000 people a day manage to find Andorra, which is a bit misleading because it takes for granted that Andorra can be found 365 days a year. It cannot.

There are no railroads and no airports. The 35 miles of roads might be good enough to get you there and back, except 700 years ago they built this place 1 1/2 miles straight up in the air, and when it snows in Andorra it melts in June and is due to start again any minute.

Bargains and Smuggling

The capital city is Andorra la Vella. It is well-to-do with gift shops, money changers, restaurants and hotels. As there are no customs duties or sales taxes, there are bargains in everything... and smuggling (between France and Spain) in everything-plus.

Even gas stations have a particular Andorra flavor. There is no gasoline tax, which means everyone heading back into France or Spain usually fills up. On the road from here to the French border, no fewer than 10 gas stations have signs proclaiming, "Last Station Before the Frontier." Only when you take a closer look do you find the small print: "With Two Restrooms." "With a Girl Attendant." "With an Owner Named Irving." That sort of thing.

Yet all of this might be understandable. Tourism is nothing unique to Andorra. However, there are two other problems: the Spanish and the French. For 700 years no one here has ever been quite



Andorra and an Andorran and his dog.

sure of what they are. The national currency is pesetas and francs. The national language is Spanish and French. There is a Spanish Correo, which is the legal post office. And there is a French PTT, which is also the legal post office. Children are sent to Spanish schools to learn French and French schools to learn Spanish.

Politically, Andorra is neither truly independent, nor truly French, nor truly Spanish. Charlemagne granted Andorra independence. The Emperor Charles II decided that he liked the country, so he made it Spanish. Henry IV liked it better, so he claimed it for France. The French revolutionary government of 1793 didn't like it at all, so they gave it back to Spain. Napoleon liked it a little, so he decided the French and Spanish could share it. The anniversary which is being celebrated is that of the papal bull of 1278, which serves as the country's constitution.

The Half Princes

Today it is a sort of principality. . . the president of France is half of the prince of Andorra, the Spanish bishop of Urgel is the other half. But even that only sometimes works out well. One day in 1963, Charles de Gaulle resigned as president of France, and 48 hours later the bishop of Urgel stepped

down because of age. It made Andorrans wonder just who loved them. Then they began planning their 700th birthday party. The bishop of Urgel said he would be delighted to attend. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that he had other plans. Half a prince isn't as good as a whole one, so the General Council of the Principality of Andorra canceled the party in a huff. They felt that with 700 years' notice, half-princes could have made themselves available.

Obviously wishing to avoid a conflict with Andorra, Giscard immediately said that he would be delighted to visit his half-principality in the near future. The General Council then announced that the birthday celebrations would happen when Giscard could make it. "It's only fair that he come here," an Andorra spokesman said. "It's not as if he's working as half-a-prince for nothing."

The French half of the prince receives, every two years, a salary of 960 francs. Somewhere around \$225. The Spanish half of the prince is paid 460 pesetas. Call it \$625. However, he also gets 12 capons, 12 hens and 24 chickens. As if they didn't already have enough problems in Andorra, the French half keeps the poultry and cheese back.

PEOPLE: Tarzan's Image at Stake In Suit Against 'Tarzoon'

The family of Tarzan's creator, Edgar Rice Burroughs, is suing the producers and distributor of an X-rated cartoon called "Tarzoon. Shame of the Jungle" for \$3 million for allegedly trying to destroy the "good, wholesome, attractive image of Tarzan." Edgar Rice Burroughs Inc. said in a complaint filed in U.S. District Court in New York City that the film depicts Tarzan not as Burroughs saw him — "handsome, strong, intelligent, courageous, honest" — but as "weak, stupid, physically unattractive, cowardly, lewd and sexually inadequate." Jane, the complaint said, is not depicted as "beautiful, faithful and brave" but as "aggressive, sexually demanding, strident and nude for substantial portions of time."

"This is a grotesque, distasteful and vulgar film," the complaint said. It seeks to enjoin International Harvester Pictures Inc. from continued distribution of the film shown thus far in Kansas City, Washington and St. Louis. The co-producers cited as defendants in the complaint were identified as Societe Valisa Films of Brussels and Societe SND of Saint Omer, France.

Queen Juliana, 69, of the Netherlands celebrated 30 years on the throne Wednesday. At her request, the nation made no fuss about it. There were no clear signs when the queen, who is very popular with the large majority of her almost 14 million subjects, plans to abdicate in favor of the oldest of her four daughters, Princess Beatrix, 40. Juliana assumed the throne Sept. 6, 1948, when her mother, the late Queen Wilhelmina, abdicated after a half-century of rule. Juliana was her only child.

Actor Paul Newman picked up one victory in Sports Car Club of America competition at Lime Rock Conn., but his apparent victory in another race was revoked. According to race officials, Newman's car and another driven by Dr. William Coykendall of Rochester, N.Y., bumped on the straightaway, and Coykendall's car crashed into a third sports car while Newman went on to avoid the accident and a minor crash later on to cross the finish line in a fender-brawl. A protest was lodged by Coykendall, who claimed that Newman had been negligent, but it was disallowed. Instead, the SCCA

ruled Newman had passed other cars while the yellow flag was out for an accident and gave the victory to the No. 2 finisher, George Alder. Newman edged Don Keamey of Tuxedo, Md., by 15 seconds to take the featured race.

Spanish painter Joan Miro, 85, received the Grand Cross of Isabel La Catolica, one of Spain's highest decorations, from King Juan Carlos in ceremonies opening an exhibition of 100 of his best-known works in Palma de Mallorca, Spain. Queen Sofia, Italian Senate President Amintore Fanfani and British poet Robert Graves were also on hand for the ceremonies on the island, which is the home of Miro and his wife.

Former heavyweight boxing champ Muhammad Ali will play a freed slave during Reconstruction in a made-for-television movie to be filmed in Natchez, Miss., a state official said. "Freedom Road," a four-hour movie to be shown on two nights on NBC-TV next year, will be a "political look" at South Carolina from 1865 to 1875, according to Walter Odom, film coordinator of the state Agricultural and Industrial Board. He said that Zev Braun Productions of Los Angeles was close to signing others to star in the film. reportedly, they include Marlon Brando, Kris Kristofferson and John Carradine.

In Colorado Springs, a division artillery commander at the Fort Carson Army base said that authorities are reviewing the request of a 25-year-old soldier who wants out of the military because he is homosexual. The soldier, who claims the Army has been dragging its feet on his request, showed up at a mess hall last week in black gown, high heels and a wig. The soldier, Staff Sgt. Little B. Douglas, said that he told officers last June he was homosexual and wanted out. Col. A.J. Eckhart, division artillery commander, said the request was being reviewed as quickly as possible, despite the complaints of the soldier that the Army was delaying proceedings. "The Army will be just as happy when Sgt. Douglas leaves as Douglas will be when he goes," Eckhart said.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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